WE ADVOCATE THE RESTORATION OF SILVER AS PRIMARY MONEY AND THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE RATIO OF 16 TO 1.

THE CAUCASIAN.

WE ADVOCATE THE EMANCIPATION OF THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS FROM CORPORATION AND MONOPOLY DOMINATION AND A RETURN TO JEFFERSONIAN PRINCIPLES.

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State Library

THE GREAT TEN DAY'S DEBATE

Between the Author of "Coin's Financial School" and Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr.

SILVER AND GOLD FIGHT.

Horr, a Republican, Champions the Gold Standard—Harvey, a Populist, Stands for Silver—Some Interesting Reading for the People Who Like Interesting Facts.

The CAUCASIAN has already mentioned the fact that a great debate on the silver question would be held at Chicago between W. H. Harvey, author of Coin's Financial School" and Roswell G. Horr, an ex-Congressman, who is now a writer for the New York Tribune and who favors a gold standard. The debate has begun. The rules of the debate are for the speakers to deliver altogether 140,000 words. Of these, 5,000 are to be reserved for use at the end of the discussion. This will give each a chance to recapitulate his argument in 2,500 words. Three hundred words additional will be allowed each contestant as a rejoinder to his adversary's closing argument.

The debate opened at Chicago on July 15th and will continue for three hours a day for ten days.

Messrs. Horr and Harvey made brief statements of the points which they proposed making in the debate, and then the debate proper began, Mr. Horr asking his opponent to tell plainly if there was ever any such school held as that described in the book "Coin's Financial School."

Mr. Harvey—The "school" is an allegory; it marshals the opinions of the two sides of this controversy, so that one in imagination can see the conflict of opinions and the contest as it proceeds. It puts in the mouth of the gold standard advocates their well known views fairly stated with which the country had been flooded up to the time the "school" was written. The strength of the book was intended to be in the fairness of stating those views. The fact that a little boy in knee pants was the instructor of the men was supposed to be sufficient to fix the story as allegorical.

THE MOTTO OF THE BOOK.

Mr. Horr—Now, I come to the motto of the book, which is this: "I thank Thee, Oh, Father, Lord of Heaven and and earth because Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them unto babes." Does my friend desire to intimate that the kind of finance which he teaches is something that babes will understand, but that people who know anything will never be able to comprehend? (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr misinterprets the meaning of that verse. The word "babes" is intended to mean the pure of mind and unselfish. It is in that sense that it is used in the Bible, and means that those pure of mind and unselfish can see clearly those things which the impure of mind and selfish cannot see or understand.

Mr. Horr—I submit that that motto does not give an excuse for a boy because he is in knee breeches to stop telling the truth. It does not give the boy any right to misrepresent facts.

At this point the contestants discussed at some length the definition of money. Coming to the money system of the United States, Mr. Horr said: "The first law that was passed in the United States on the subject of money was on July 6, 1785. That was two years after the subject had been discussed in every shape and form by the people and press of the United States. It was resolved that the money unit of the United States of America be one dollar, that the smallest coin be of copper, of which 200 should pass for one dollar; that the several prices should increase in a decimal ratio.

"Now every one will say they had not yet stated at all what the dollar should consist of except that 200 copper half cents should be one of them, and that was the first unit of measure that Congress established. That is all the law there has ever been on the subject and all that has ever been said about it anywhere." (Applause.)

MONEY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Harvey: "As to what Mr. Horr says about copper used as money during the continental days preceding the adoption of the Constitution is trivial to be used in this argument. After the adoption of the Constitution a bimetallic system was provided in that Constitution. It says that gold and silver (applause), not gold or silver. (Applause.) This is the Constitution. The States surrendered to Congress the right to separately coin money, but expressly retained the right to the use of silver and gold as money, neither as token money, one representing the other, as silver is now coined representing gold, but both as money in their own right. (Applause.)

"Congress, in good faith with the States, has no more right to demonetize one of these metals than it has to demonetize both of them without the consent of the States. (Applause.)

"The men who framed this Constitution then proceeded to give it the construction intended. They gave to both metals equal dignity, equal rights, except to make the dollar of silver the unit of value, in which the value of gold would be measured, but with concurrent coinage with silver they gave both metals free and unlimited coinage. Both were given full and unlimited use in the payment of debts. There was no discrimination made in the use of the two metals except that the unit of value was to reside in the silver dollar and that gold coins were to be of the value of so many silver dollars.

SECOND DAY.

Mr. Horr said: "Mr. Harvey and his free silver friends identify prosperity and the progress of man with the lot of the feudal nobility of Europe and not with that of the toilers."

Mr. Harvey replied: "Mr. Horr shall not get me at any point in this debate to divert my mind from the regular argument and logical arrangement of the debate. That a man could put together words that would convince an unthinking workingman that he was better off to-day by far than he was in 1872, or who can convince a farmer that he is getting higher prices than he was in 1872 I would expect him to convince a crowd who are not studying history that prices rose during the dark ages at the very time that they were falling, and that the laboring men were faring well at the very time when they were working as the serfs of the lords of Europe.

"Thus far we have considered two questions, gold and silver, as the money of the Constitution and the unit of value in our monetary system. The reading of the debate thus far settles these two questions in favor of the book we are discussing." Mr. Harvey then discussed at length the act of 1873.

THE LAW OF 1873.

Mr. Horr, following on this subject, said: "I propose to show you during this discussion that no law has ever been passed by the American Congress which was more completely and fully understood than the law of 1873. The statement which he read to you that the scheme was concocted in London is a simple assertion upon which he cannot produce one scintilla of reputable truth, not one word. The law of 1873 had its origin, as all such laws have, in the brains of experts. The question of coinage, mintage, is a most intricate one. It is one of the most complicated problems with which philosophical men have ever grappled."

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr says that I have no proof that the scheme was concocted in London to demonetize silver in the United States. When I was a boy, I heard a lawyer say: "When a crime is committed, and you want to detect the criminal, look for the man who is benefited by the crime." (Applause.) Reasoning by induction will more invariably locate the criminal than any uncertain human testimony. London bankers initiated the Paris conference of 1867, at which Mr. John Sherman was present, therefore, I have the right to say the conspiracy originated in London. In 1873, when this treacherous act was passed there was no specie currency in this country. During all the years from 1792 to 1861 when it was actually in use and being tested for its merit, no one proposed to demonetize either of the metals except some money lenders from Europe, who proposed it in 1854. (Applause.) But at that time, 1873, when it was not in circulation, and was not needed, the movement was begun and consummated.

MR. HARVEY ANSWERS A QUESTION.

This closed this debate for the day, and the questions being in order, O. B. Gunn, of Kansas City, said:

"Mr. Harvey asserts that mints were open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver from 1792 to 1873. Jefferson closed the mints in 1806 to the coinage of silver dollars, and only 1,300 of Mr. Harvey's dollars or units of value were coined up to 1840, a period of thirty-four years. Was this free and unlimited coinage of silver?

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Jefferson did not close the mints; that could only be done by an act of congress. Mr. Jfferson directed (the mints being open to the free coinage of all kinds of silver coin) the mint directors to coin the silver that came at the option of the people in 50-cent pieces and less. It made no difference to the people who brought it whether they coined it in 50-cent pieces or dollars, it was all money. The mints were open to free and unlimited coinage of silver, but the director of the mint or President might direct what kinds of coins should be coined without interfering with the principle of the law that the mints were open to free and unlimited coinage. (Applause)

THE GOLD DOLLAR THE UNIT.

The act of 1873 made the gold dollar the unit, and now, by act of September 15, 1889, it is unlawful to coin a gold dollar. So now that we have unit of 23.2-10 grains of gold, and Congress has said that the mints shall not coin any of them. But nevertheless, we have a gold standard, because the $5 gold pieces and $10 gold pieces were coined with reference to 23.2-10 grains of gold, being the unit of value. (Applause.)

Mr. Horr read from a letter of Mr. Leach, for many years director of the mint, who took the view, that the claim that the silver dollar was the unit of value was inconsistent with the bimetallic system. This decision was exactly in accordance with the facts. The laws authorized a gold dollar unit and a silver dollar unit different from each other in intrinsic value; that was the reason the law of 1873 was proposed.

Mr. Harvey, replying, declared that Mr. Horr had admitted yesterday that the silver dollar was the unit of value and the record showed it. Now he attempted to twist something back into the discussion by which he *was* to be believed as saying one thing yesterday and something else today. Mr. Horr was accused of trying to mix things by discussing bimetallism and the relation of silver and gold, which were in the second chapter of the book. He accused his opponent of traveling on side tracks and neglecting to follow the agreed order of discussion. He then introduced a discussion of the demonetization of silver and the "crime" of 1873. He accused Senator Sherman of being the arch-conspirator and the European financiers his accomplices.

The contestants became involved in a short and sharp argument as to the reason and underlying motive of Mr. Harvey in omitting to state in his quotation of the act making legal tender of *foreign coins* that Congress, in the same act, also make *gold* coins legal tender. The New Yorker insinuated that the author did so to mislead his readers into believing Congress considered silver the most important, which was not true. Mr. Harvey retorted:

"When a man is discussing cattle he does not talk hogs. When a man is discussing silver and the manner in which it was treated by our forefathers and comparing it with the way in which it is treated by you people now, it was not necessary to refer to how they treated gold or copper."

Mr. Horr—"You left off the very part which restricted the legal tender quality of foreign coins. The very first law that passed on the subject, after the law of 1792, was passed on February 9, 1793, an act to regulate foreign coins, making them legal tender and establishing their value: 'Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that from and after the first day of July next, foreign gold and silver coin shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise.'

"That is the way it comes on, and not otherwise. Does that make all foreign coins legal tender?"

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr accuses me of misrepresentation. Now, I never have attempted yet in dealing with the public or any one else to mislead them. And in dealing with this financial question, I have looked at both sides of the question to judge it from its merits. He says that my quotation "one hundred and five millions" is not correct. I did make a mistake. The treasurer had made a mistake in the book that I copied it from. When he corrected the mistake six months afterward it read $143,000,000.. (Applause.)

The third day's debate was devoted to the demonetization act of 1873. Concerning this matter The CAUCASIAN recently published the facts exactly as they appear from the records.

[Continued on 3rd page.]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Some Startling Figures and Strong Facts Concerning Property Values.

"MARYANN" MADE INROADS

And Captured the Field—Wake up News and Observer and Tell Where you Stand—Another Defender of the Preachers—Who is the Thief &c. &.

Doesn't Like to Miss It.

For the Caucasian.

LAKE CITY, S. C. July 15.- Last week I again failed to get the CAUCASIAN. I don't like to miss a copy. Our mail comes through the hands of a lot of Cleveland's ebony hued postal clerks who hate us worse than satan hates holy water.

I learn that that "Eagle-eyed" sheet, the Goldsboro Argus, has gone into the hands of a receiver. I think it would be a good idea for our friend Joe to go before Judge Goff, of injunction fame, and get out a bill of that kind against our "Maryann" for making such inroads into his territory and converting nearly all of his patrons into thorough going Populists. There should at once be some means adopted by which a Populist could not be permitted to *bust* a Democrat without said Democrat's consent. Long may you live and contiue to "rip em up the back." L. L. CALDWELL.

Wake up, And Tell Where You Stand.

For the Caucasian.]

GREENVILLE, N. C., July 14.—Will you please do us the kindness to wake up the News and Observer? As soon as it gets awake, gets its eyes open good, and gets in its right mind (?), ask it, "Where do you stand on the money question?" Sometimes we think it is for free silver, then again we do not know. We know where the CAUCASIAN stands, and we want to say right here that we are "agin" it, but still we want to see every man or paper have an honest opinion on every subject of interest to the people, and speak out that opinion and stand by it, right or wrong. We had rather see a man with wrong opinions than with none.

Our people seem to be constitutionally opposed to giving to the public honest opinions on any subject. May God give us more of that spirit so beautifully expresed in song,

"Dare to be a Daniel
Dare to stand alone,
Dare to have a purpose true.
And dare to make it known."

We say dare to have an opinion of your own, and to express it.

Tell the News and Observer to take one side or the other; "hot or cold," and that if it continues to be "luke-warm," we will "spew it out" of our community.

Oh! News and Observer! where are you at? A DEMOCRAT.

Will the Country Submit to This Condition of Things.

For the Caucasian.]

The Atlanta Constitution's object lesson shows that the tax valuation of property in the State of New York has increased in one year $235,883,482. It shows that it has gained all of the $201,939,832 lost in the central and southern sections, and $33,943,650 of the $210,671,153 lost in the western section. The gain to New York alone will purchase at their tax valuation the entire area of Arizona, Idaho, Nevada New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah and Wyoming and have $493,160 left. The area of these States is 526,715 square miles, or an area equal in extent to the following southern States: Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Flo ida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennesse with Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut thrown in for good measure.

The tax valuation of the entire southern section is $4,892,023,497, only $619,081,066 more than the single State of New York. If it were possible for the south to hold its own under the present financial system, and the State of New York should continue its present rate of increase and should create a sinking fund of this increase, it would take less than 21 years for it to purchase the south.

The tax valuation of property in North Carolina in 1894 was $262,927,119, or only $27,043,637 more than the increase in New York. The valuation of property in North Carolina will show a decrease this year (1895). The increased valuation in New York in 1894 and '95 will be sufficient to buy the entire State of North Carolina and have $200,000,000 left for a rainy day.

I do not believe the working men in this country will submit to this high handed robbery much longer. There are people living to-day who have spent four of the best years of their lives upon the battle field, and no one on earth would deplore a recurrence of war more than they, but if fight they must they will be found equal to the emergency. Our western brethern knew that they can depend upon the south, and the south knows something of the fighting qualities of the west. They will never be arrayed against each other again, but will walk side by side.

Thousands of working men are in distress to-day, and we all know the causes. The remedy we are trying to apply, but the shaded part of the map with billions of money and the strong arm of the government behind it are arrayed against us. The ballot box is the easiest and most satisfactory way to remedy the evils that now distress us, but if that fails, what then?

J. W. LASSITER.

Speak Up For the Preachers.

For the Caucasian.]

DORT POST OFFICE, Gates County N. C., July 18.—I read the CAUCASIAN every week, and would not be without it under any circumstances. In your paper of July 6th I notice a letter from Morehead City headed 'Stand up for the Preachers."

Most preachers are Democrats

(Continued on fourth page.)

REV. SAM JONES

On the Political Situation—He Says That the People have Lost Confidence in the two old Parties—There Would be no "Hard Times" if we had an Honest Government.

In the last six months I have traveled through almost every section of the United States, and have been thrown with many of the leading politicians and business men. The crisis in which we are now passing naturally attracts conversation and easily turns the drift of it towards politics, for it is the common idea that recent legislation is to blame for the present state of things There has never been a time since I cast my first ballot when there was so much confusion in the political world.

* * *

If you ask a man now if he is a Democrat he begins to tell you at once what kind of a Democrat he is. If you ask a man if he is a Republican he answers by defining his position. A few years ago we had a solid south and a Democrat was a Democrat, and the voters of the United States walked up to the ballot box, and, with very few exceptions, cast a Democratic, or Republican ballot—a straight ticket with out scratching; but great questions have arisen which have torn party lines to flinders.

* * *

For the past twenty years the rank and file of citizens have given very little attention to politics. Our rapidly developing country, the various commercial and agricultural interests, have commanded their attention, every man has been busy with his own affairs—watching his opportunities in the business world. We have literally turned the governmental machine over to the politicians, and for years the professional politicians and tricksters have manipulated things to suit themselves, and all they had to do was to write out their platform and write Democratic or Republican above it, crack the party whip, and the people fell in line. As long as the old governmental cow gives milk enough for the family nobody cared how many calves sucked, but when there was not milk enough to go in the coffee the question was raised. The people have attended to their own personal business and have turned governmental affairs over to pot politicians and tricksters and they have managed things their own way until the government of the United States is literally in the hands of a set of political tricksters, office stealers and government robbers.

* * *

The only question the average politician of to-day asks is: "What plank and what man will capture the most votes?" The vote hunter has made appropriations wherever he could capture a vote, and every fellow who got seared at the sight of a soldier or a gun during the war, or who had a bad cold or stumped his toe, has got his pension and gone to town to whittle white pine, while a few of the honest soldiers are supporting nearly a million of Uncle Sam's loafers and white pine whittlers. The question now is how to get a public pap to suck. When the Democratic calves are sucking the Republican calves stand around the lot and bawl. When the national election opens the gates and turns out the Democratic calves every little Republican calf rushes in, grabs a tit, shakes his little tail and goes to sucking.

* * *

The people looking on the depleted treasury, gazing on their property reduced to one-half its value, putting their grain and stock upon the market at half price, pouring their hard-earned money into the depleted treasury of the United States, in heavy taxes, are beginning to look square in the face the question of the absolute bankruptcy of the United States unless something is done. They have waited four years on a wrangling congress, cross lifting with each other and the president, and bringing no relief. They have stuck to old party lines till hope has died within their bosom, and now almost every thoughtful citizen in the United States has got his ears backed and is prepared to kick the filling out of any fellow that cracks a party whip over him.

* * *

The old party lines are fading out and the country is organizing on the brains and common sense of the common people; organizing on a basis to secure speedy legislation on the questions that most need immediate attention. I looked upon this as the most fortunate thing that could happen to our great commonwealth. This is a Republican government. We need an intelligent citizenship. To have this we must have first a free press, with brains and statesmanship at the head, not bought and bribed and dominated by a party lash, but governed by patriotism, intelligence and sense of right, instructing the people honestly and impartially on the great governmental questions of the day. The common people are beginning to think more than ever on government questions; they are beginning to doubt, investigate and examine, and the time is coming and ought quickly to come, when the masses of the people will cease to be driven into line by party lash wielded by corrupt, selfish and designing politicians.

* * *

If I should make a cartoon of the government of the United States I would picture Uncle Sam standing with his hands thrown up saying: "Anything you want, gentleman," to the liquor king with his gun presented on the right, and the money king with his gun presented on the left. Money and whiskey have got the politicians, and the politicians have got the government. My hope has always been in the people. I have never had any hope in a politician, except as he feared the people and acted for the people. People are aroused from one end of this great country to the other, and well they may be, and the politicians may look to hear thunder before long.

* * *

Party lines are broken; the people are thinking independently, and the time has passed when a little pot politician can take a drink out of his flask and yell Jeffersonian Democracy a few times and call the Democrats into a line, hitch them to his little wagon, crack his party whip and ride into his office. This country is bigger than any political party. Political parties have died and the country has lived, and some more can die and the country will be better off by their death.

THE UNIT OF VALUE.

The Silver Dollar of 1795 and 1802 Says "One Dollar or Unit. Hundred Cents"—The Immutable Standard of Value Was Never Changed.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Hon. H. I. Bradford Prince, for years the governor and chief justice of New Mexico, is in the city. In an interview he said:

"A couple of months ago there was a discussion in Chicago as to what was the unit of value under the original coinage act of 1792, which embodied the views of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson. They made large bets on the subject, some contending that the unit was in silver and some in gold and finally the matter was referred at one of the clubs to Judge Vincent, who rendered a decision, which was no sooner made than it was controverted.

"The joke is this, that the good people of Chicago never thought of looking at the coin itself to see whether it said anything on the subject.

"Now here," said the governor, taking out of his pocket two finely preserved specimens of our early coinage, "here are two silver dollars one of 1795, and one of 1802. On the obverse side of each is the word 'Liberty' and the date; on the reverse 'United States of America.' Now look at the edge where the milling is placed on more modern coins. What do you see? "One dollar or unit. Hundred cents"

"If the Chicago brethren had only thought of going to the coin itself as a witness they would have seen in a moment that the silver dollar was the unit by this direct statement imprinted in its very substance.

"You know a silver dollar never varied in weight from the foundation of the government to the demonetization in 1873, when it was worth $1.03 in gold dollars.

"When the change in ratio was made in 1834 it was the gold that was altered, not the silver dollar. The latter was always the immutable standard of value till struck down by the monopolists who desired a dishonest, continually increasing single standard in 1873."

The Nation's Wealth.

Atlanta Constitution.]

Professor Francois, a French economist, in a recent article places the wealth of this country at 313,000,000,000 francs, which is equivalent to about $62,600,000,000, and he states that the value of all the property in England, including money in circulation, is 265,000,000,000 francs, forty-eight billion less than this country's wealth. The third place is given to France with 225,000,000,000, and the fourth to Germany with 161,000,000,000 francs. The combined wealth of Italy, Spain, Russia and Austria-Hungary is only a little larger than that of the United States.

These figures agree in the main with those of Mr. Mulhall, the English statistician. It seems that this country is financially stronger than any one country in Europe, and according to The New York World's figures our banking capital is about half that of all Europe combined.

What stands in the way of our financial independence? Why should we submit to the domination of a country whose wealth is forty-eight billion francs less than ours.

It is evident that nothing but a conspiracy or an understanding between the leading money kings of England and the United States could put us in the attitude of an inferior, dependent upon a foreign country. With our superior wealth it is impossible to suggest any other explanation of the supremacy of the British in our financial affairs.

Olney And The Trusts.

Washington Times.]

President Cleveland in the role of the joker is something new in his already versatile career. But if true, as reported, that he is pushing Secretary Olney for first place on the next Democratic national ticket, it must be that the late acquisition to his family has induced him to perpetrate a joke.

With Olney for President there would be no need of a tail for the Democratic kite. Olney and the trusts would render a nomination for second place superfluous, and it would be such a rousing ticket as to carry the country by storm—a storm of righteous indignation.

The American public will no longer support corporation attorneys for President. For this reason and because Secretary Olney is known to be the legal counsel of monopoly, his candidacy would be especially objectionable. It may be that the Democratic party will give him the nomination, and if it does, Olney and the trusts will be beaten worse than was Don Quixote when he tackled the arms of a windmill.

Here's a Hummer—Think on It.

Mobile News.]

During the panic brought on by the money ring, wages were reduced about one-third. Now they are increased 10 per cent and the single gold standard papers yell "prosperity." However the laborer knows the difference.

When Governor McKinley is asked for an expression on the silver question he stares like a 10-year-old boy would on being asked to explain the science of evolution. The Governor doesn't know anything about the money question, and doesn't want to so long as fools continue to whoop it up for him and the tariff, and the protected millionaires continue to raise $100,000 charity fund to pay off his debts.—Topeka Advocate.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

HERE IS THE SCORCHING TRUTH

How Sand Was Thrown Into the People's Eyes — What the Schemers Did and What They Said.

EVIDENCES OF VILLAINY.

Caught and Collected From the Promoters—How the Pinching Process Was Organized—And How the Panic Was Brought on—Rascality in Public Management.

Chicago Dispatch.]

The demonetization of silver in 1873 was a criminal conspiracy on the part of certain members of Congress acting for the money monopoly of Europe and America. That was more than twenty years ago, but the manipulation of the political campaign of 1892 in the interests of the gold bugs was, perhaps, a greater crime.

The July number of the Forum contains a very interesting article contributed by William Solomon, "a member of one of the leading international banking houses in New York City, a stanch supporter of Mr. Cleveland in 1892 and a member of the committee on currency of the Reform club." When read in connection with the events that transpired soon after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland as president it shows why the "gold" men of New York, investors of English capital in this country, supported Mr. Cleveland and how, and the object for which the financial panic of 1893 was initiated.

In the course of this article Mr. Solomon says: "The dangers threatening the country from an overthrow of the existing basis of values which it was recognized world result from the triumph of any but a sound-money candidate inspired vast numbers of men to go into a party organization which was to claim the field against the so-called Hill-Murphy-Sheehan machine. It was well understood that a reform of the tariff was to be the nominal issue of the campaign, and that all the changes were to be rung upon that theme; but enthusiasm for a reform of the tariff would not have produced for the 'anti-snapper' movement the sinews of war. What did produce them was the conviction that the triumph of the Democratic party, with Mr. Cleveland at its head, would mean a repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. A large number of the men who joined actively in the work of organization, though also tariff reformers, could not have afforded to make the numerous self-sacrifices necessary in taking an active part in the canvass on any but such a vital issue as that of the maintenance of the integrity of currency. The work of these men, happily, was well rewarded, first in the national convention in Chicago and subsequently in Congress by the repeal of the purchase of the Sherman act."

Henry G. Miller, of Chicago, writing on the subject for a contemporary, truthfully says: "It thus appears that the real object of these supporters of Mr. Cleveland, who for the most part were "Cleveland" Republicans, was to secure a repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and that their first success was by withdrawing attention from this object by making tariff reform the nominal issue in the platform and placing Cleveland upon it, and their second and final success was the election of Mr. Cleveland and the repeal of this clause."

Very well. The platform declared distinctly in favor of the use of both gold and silver as standard money without discriminating against either metal. This subject was by both parties made to sleep during the canvass, and the tariff, the "nominal issue" of the campaign, was the only subject discussed. "The fading out of the silver issue," said the New York Evening Post on Oct. 15, 1892, "is one of the unmistakable signs of the times. Hardly any one talks about it now except those engaged in the production of the metal."

Mr. Cleveland was elected, and of the members of Congress then elected there was, as stated in the public press, an ascertained majority of forty-five in favor of the free coinage of silver. The very first thing attempted by Mr. Cleveland after his inauguration was the passage of a law by Congress when it should convene—not for the reform of the tariff, about which so much had been said during the canvass, but for a repeal of the purchasing clause of Sherman act, about which nothing had been said. The sentiment of the west and of the south was in favor of free silver. This sentiment must be changed. How was this change to be affected?

Mr. Miller, referring to the matter, further says:

"At this time there was no sign of an approaching financial storm. The industries and traffic of the country were apparently in a sound and healthful state. This is conceded by President Cleveland in his message to the extra session in the following August. The method employed by the bankers to 'pinch business' was to call in loans and refuse discounts. Their first assault was upon the New York Stock exchange. The New York Tribune of May 5th, said: 'The enormous losses of the last week and the utter demoralization of buying power in the market, and the practical paralysis of trade, promised a liquidation that, unless stayed, would have swept them all off their feet.' And on May 7th the same paper said: 'The effort of the administration to bring the west and the south to a full realization of the inevitable consequences of compulsory purchases of silver bullion has brought distress and perhaps ruin to many innocent persons, but there is no reason to suppose that it will be relaxed.'

"On June 7, six weeks after the 'Williams house meeting, the New York Sun in its money article said among other things: "The president of the New York banks think

[Continued on 4th page.]

"RELIGION AND LIFE."

The Oration of Mr. H. H. Horne at The State University Commencement.

[Mr. H. H. Horne, of Clayton, N. C., graduated at the State University in 1895. He was awarded the "Wiley P. Mangum" medal for oratory. The Subject of his commencement address was "Religion and Life."]

The one supreme fact of all ages has been God and the second supreme fact has been man. Therefore the one supreme question for man has ever been, what is his relation to God? and that is the question, what is religion?

I make no excuse for attempting to answer this question. Thinkers have declared it to be the most momentous one of the ages, involving as it does the voyage of the mind through the unknown infinite of thought, the deep questions of the soul

BETWEEN MAN AND GOD.

O what a voyage that! O what a sea to sail!

We believe it will not lessen the respect of any man for his religion to have some of its mystery cleared away by turning on the light. That man's religion is not of the right sort which fears examination. If right, it comes out stronger for having been examined. The truth must be helpful.

Our question is not about an experience which can not be described and for lack of a name is called a religion; an experience which every man believes somebody has but at times may doubt if he has; an experience which can be

DONNED ON SUNDAY AND DOFFED ON MONDAY;

an experience we may have had in the past to which very uncertain and infrequent reference is made. Our question is about that which man in his inmost soul always has with him; his belief about his relation to that which is above, around, beneath him. That belief is ever present, unuttered or unexpressed it may be, yet there; and, since thought leads to action, that belief has ever led men to worship the All-embracing and the All-Sustainer.

Thus we settle the question that we can not speak of any particular religion but of religious feeling in general. Religious feeling is a reality that exists and whatever we may see its origin and force to be, it deserves our attention and highest respect as the motor of the greatest acts that have been accomplished in the moral domain.

Religious feeling is one of the facts of life. As a fact

IT HAS A SCIENTIFIC BASIS

and is not an accident. Give up the idea that religion comes by chance, by caprice, by mystery. It comes by none of these. Religion comes by law; natural law if you will, or by supernatural law, for all law is divine. Religion in Christianity does not come by chance. The cause is: Stand before Christ; see, believe, love; the effect is: become like Him.

We do not mean that religion is made by law.

RELIGION EXPRESSES LAW.

"Religion must be supposed paramount to law," says Burke, "and independent for its substance on any human institution; else it becomes the absurdest thing in the world, an acknowledged cheat Religion is not believed because the laws have previously established it, but it is established because the community has previously believed it."

Every fact has its explanation in a principle. What is the principle that explains the fact of religion? Examine the fact. I claim it is universal. Religion in its aspect of morals and doctrine is to be found in every tribe and nation that bears the name of man. While true that the forms of its manifestations, intellectual, moral, spiritual, aesthetic, practical, are almost countless in their variety; yet at bottom of them all is the same principle, the same instinct, the same aspiration.

If the fact to be explained is thus universal and has for its explanation one principle, then that principle must be one which is bound up with the nature of man and hence can express itself at all stages of human development.

Such a principle is this; human nature is built on the religious basis; human nature is religious to the core; "every human heart is human" and the universal human heart ever longs for the Supreme Being, for from Him is its life.

The exercise of the natural innate tendency of every man gives him religion, for in the heart of the individual as in the heart of the nation, all growth is but the development of what is natively in it.

"We know and it is our pride to know," says Burke, "that man is by his constitution a religious animal; that atheism is against not only our reason but our instinct, and that it can not prevail long." Thus it is unnatural, it is unconstitutional, it is impossible to be irreligious. You have the basis of religion within you. The only question is,

WHAT USE WILL YOU MAKE OF IT?

The laws of nature, unchanging as they are, illustrate our position. Can an acorn become a cedar? Can a grain of corn become a stalk of barley? Neither can human nature in its development fail to be religious.

The recognition of religion as universal and therefore inherent in human nature requires us to judge even its strangest forms worthy of our respect. They all show man's attempt to commune with Ideal Perfection. This is the fundamental and loftiest truth in human nature.

[Continued on 4th page.]

MR. HARMONY HOAX--MYTH.

A Strange Character Who Once Advocated Free Silver and the Sub-Treasury Plan.

NOW BLINKING AT GOLD.

His Only Thought Was to Preserve Democratic Organization—And Aid Democratic Nominees—He Wrote a Platform Against Which His Paper Talked—And to Which he Was Opposed.

It is well known now that Secretary Hoke Smith, of Cleveland's clique, is cavorting over the country advocating the *gold standard*. It was not always thus. It has not been long since his eyes were blinded by the flash of London Jew syndicate gold. He was once a free silver man. He was even a SUB-TREASURY MAN.

In 1890, when the people began an open and determined rebellion against the money trust and monopolies, Mr. Hoke Smith, who was a good Democrat became uneasy. He feared the rebellion would cause a disruption of the "dear old party." Then he began to write letters. He tried to wheedle the people into a continued support of the "Dear Old Party." He had an interview with Col. Livingston who was president of the

GEORGIA STATE ALLIANCE.

The fact that the interview had been held became public property during the campaign of 1890, and rumor distorted some of the statements that Secretary Smith had made. To correct these he wrote a letter to Hon. W. L. Peek, who was at that time the Third Party candidate for governor. As Colonel Peek was out of Atlanta and in Savannah, Secretary Smith said that he would publish his explanatory letter at once, and this he did. The letter appeared in the secretary's paper, the Atlanta Journal in September, 1890, where it will be found fully set forth in all the bravery of type. In that letter, referring to his talk with Col. Livingston, which rumor had somewhat distorted,

SECRETARY SMITH SAYS:

I mentioned a number of measures of proposed reform around which all might gather, and out of them obtain the very best plan for the relief of the people that it was possible to pass.

1. Currency, WITH NON-PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AS A BASIS, THE ISSUE TO BE LIMITED TO ONLY A PART OF THE CROP, BUT not to be called in at the end of twelve months. On the contrary, to remain in circulation until a second crop is harvested, and until a portion of the second crop may be substituted for the first, thereby making it possible to keep the money in constant circulation, and to prevent a yearly forced contraction.

2. THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

3. The issue of treasury notes by which the government bonds might be redeemed, and instead of the INTEREST-BEARING BONDS A LEGAL TENDER CURRENCY SUBSTITUTED.

4. A GRADED INCOME TAX, by which the large fortunes accumulated in the hands of the few might be made to bear their portion of the expense of government.

5. A reduction of the tariff generally and especially on the necessaries of life

Mr. Hoke Smith, in explaining why he had an interview with Col. Livingston, says:

"My only purpose was, in a spirit of harmony, to AID DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES and PRESERVE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION, and pass by a united effort measures of practical benefit to the people."

WHAT RESULTED?

Whether Mr. Hoke Smith was instrumental in accomplishing his purpose or not, it is a fact that the Democratic nominees were aided, and they got to Congress in an overwhelming majority.

Where, oh where is his MEASURE OF PRACTICAL BENEFIT TO THE PEOPLE? What has been done? What is the great Hoax-Myth doing today? For one thing he is howling for gold and telling the people that the Cleveland administration is something that God created for their special benefit. For another thing he is trying to explain that letter. He says his paper was opposing things generally, and he was personally opposed to the platform he built. But perhaps he thought it would aid Democratic nominees, &c.

HE EXPLAINS.

Here is something which the great secretary has graciously given out to the public:

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Hoke Smith today gave out the following:

"My attention has just been called to the publication of a letter written by me in September, 1890, to Hon. W. L. Peek and published at that time in the Atlanta Journal. The Journal was then opposing the sub-Treasury scheme and my personal opposition to it was well understood. The letter clearly excluded the idea of committing me to all of the seven propositions which it presented, although it was known that I did favor the free coinage of silver. I was giving most of my attention to professional work at that time and supposed, without thorough investigation, that the free coinage of silver would carry the value of the silver bullion coined into a dollar to par, and also keep silver and gold dollars upon a parity with equal purchasing power. Since then I have given the subject much more study, and being thoroughly satisfied that the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would result in silver mono-metallism, I have for several years openly opposed it."

* * *

Hurrah for Hoax-Myth!

Crazy as a March Hare.

Washington Dispatch.]

In an editorial in the Danville Siar appears these two propositions almost in the same sentence: That the free coinage of silver will enhance the value of silver bullion 100 per cent. (the silver mine owners of the West receiving the benefit of the appreciation) and that the tobacco farmers of Virginia will receive only one-half the value of their tobacco crop, because they will be paid for it in a depreciated money. This is logic sure enough! We have seen these two arguments used by the goldbugs before, but never in the same breath. And yet they are about as logical as any of the goldbug arguments we have seen put forth.

If Europe wants to "dump" her silver here let her dump. She don't produce silver enough to make spoons, plates and gewgaws for her heathen.

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GOLD BUG PROOF.

No party except the Populist has ever done that (declared against single gold standard) in national convention and there is no present probability that any other ever will.- Charlotte Observer--Goldbug Dem.

WE DEMAND THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT THE PRESENT LEGAL RATIO OF 16 TO 1.—PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

NOTICE.

THE CAUCASIAN is strictly cash in advance. Watch your label. If you time is about to expire, renew at once and don't miss a single copy.

DEMOCRATIC EFFORT TO DESTROY STATE AUTONOMY.

The most recent brey from the Democratic Douglassass "machine" is over the Revenue Act passed by the last legislature. It is one last, expiring effort to make a bad looking record for the General Assembly. It is a hoarse, wheezy, hard-breathing, disjointed kind of a squawk; and is about on par with other squawks which have come from the same source.

* * *

As is well known, this machine has made every effort which their combined brains and meanness could devise to discredit the People's legislature of 1895. They have savagely condemned some actions and in the next breath been forced to approve those very acts. Then they began to look for undotted i's and uncrossed t's, and when they found one they set up a hoarse howl about the stupidity and incompetency of the legislature. An error in the name of a newly elected magistrate has been sufficient to constitute a glorious inspiration for an assinine concert of brays, blows and wheezes that would make a young thunder and wind storm ashamed of itself. Poor fellows! It is almost a pity that something terrible was not done by the legislature by accident or otherwise so that they could have something to wheeze and bray about, without being forced to make a record of such blackness and deception as to defy eradication.

* * *

The living truth is that the last legislature was one of the most competent and efficient in every respect that ever assembled in North Carolina. Former Assemblies, and especially those under Democratic regime have simply been terrific. The records have been turned over in such miserable condition as to almost baffle comprehension; but then *they* were Democratic legislatures; Democratic officials did not make very much complaint; and *Democratic papers* never would tell the people about the condition of things because it would be reflecting on a Democratic legislature. We are going to prove this statement by quoting from Secretary of State Coke's report in 1893 when a Democratic gang was in control. The Secretary says (Public Document No. 2, 1893, page 4.)

"I feel it my duty to call attention to the evils following from the enrollment of the bills passed by the Legislature. These bills, in many cases, are so disfigured by erasures and blots as to make them almost illegible. Omissions of one or more words in other bills have lost, in one case, considerable revenue to the State, and in others have destroyed the real purpose of the statute and impaired the rights of individuals."

* * *

This is a pretty severe indictment against the gang by one of its own officials. Bills *almost illegible*! "Considerable revenue to the State" *lost!! Destroyed the real purpose of the statute!!!* All by a Democratic legislature. And yet never a word was heard of this miserable, bungling work through the Democratic press.

* * *

We have cited the above to lead to the cause of the last Doug'assass bray. They say there is no "ratification clause" to the Revenue Act, and therefore it is void. A suit will be brought to test its legality.

The facts are these. It was the clear intent of the legislature that the machinery bill and revenue bill should constitute one Act. They are both printed together and at the end of the machinery bill the usual ratification clause appears; but at the end of the revenue bill, which precedes and is bound with the machinery bill, there is no ratification clause on the original copy.

* * *

It was not until the laws were printed that the Douglassasses began to bray. They raised the usual row over the absence of the ratification clause in the original copy of the Revenue Act. And they are actually trying to destroy the autonomy of the State--trying to prevent the collection of taxes for public purposes—trying to ruin the State's credit—in fact would plunge everything into utter chaos if they could, for no other reason in the world than that they were told by the people at the last election that they were no longer wanted in charge of public affairs. *This is Democracy!* How much will you have of it.

* * *

Now let's see how utterly foolish and disgustingly mean and how incompetent they have been about this thing.

Section 2869 of The Code says:

"The Secretary of State within thirty days after the termination of each session of the General Assembly, shall cause to be published by the State printer all the laws and joint resolutions passed at each session, and each volume shall contain his certificate that it was printed under his direction, from enrolled copies on file in his office. In the printing he shall omit the certificate required to be endorsed on the original bills; but he shall insert immediately after the title of each law the word "passed," adding the day, month and year.

* * *

Now the instructions to the Secretary of State in this matter are plain. If he must certify that these laws are printed under his direction &c, it reasonably follows that he should *not* certify to any illegal document, because when the laws are once published they go out to the world and are laws in fact and for government. Did the Secretary of State make such a certificate? In the very volume containing the revenue act, page 511 of Public Laws of 1895, appears the following:

RALEIGH, May 23rd, 1895.

"I, Octavius Coke, Secretary of State hereby certify that the foregoing (manuscript) are true copies of the original acts and resolutions on file in this office." OCTAVIUS COKE, Secretary of State.

* * *

This would alone settle the validity of the Revenue Act if nothing else appeared; because the certificate of the Secretary says the act is a true copy of the original act on file in this office. But the Secretary seems disposed to fall in line with the kickers and brayers; and seems to desire to help create confusion &c; for after the above certificate was published in the laws he sent out another one under date of July 11th 1895 which reads as follows:

"Attention is called to the fact that the printed volume of the Public Laws of 1895, there is printed at the end of chapter 116, being an Act to Raise Revenue, the words "ratified the 12th day of March, A. D. 1895." These words do not appear at the end of the original of said chapter and Act filed in this office." OCTAVIUS COKE, Secretary of State.

* * *

Humph! What sort of official business is this—what sort of competency—what kind of efficiency is shown in certifying that a thing is so, and then certifyng that a thing is not so? The Secretary of State is a powerful big man indeed if he can regulate the operation of laws of this State by sending out certificates when a notion strikes him. If this proceedure is to hold good, what is to prevent some Secretary of State from sending out a "certificate' sometime and upsetting the whole State government if he should happen to want to do so.

* * *

We think the Secretary of State would hardly dare assert that the laws passed during the last ten or twenty years are void, and yet if some Populist should make such a claim there would be just as much sense in it as there is in the Democratic claim that the Revenue Act is void. Read section 2869 of the Code again. It says the Secretary shall insert, immediately after the title of each law the word "Passed," adding the day, month and year. This is something which the present Secretary of State nor any of his political predecessors have done. They have failed to comply with the law, therefore it would be just as proper for a Populist to raise a cry that all the laws not showing these words are void as it is for the Democratic thunder belchers to rage over the omission of some other words. But a Populist has sense enough to know and is honest enough to concede that legislative intent should be carried out "so far as it can be done within the fair meaning of words used by lawmakers" according to the opinion of Judge Dillard.

* * *

Now to do away with technicality and to show that it was intended that the machinery bill and Revenue Act should constitute *one* act together, it may be said that section 102 of the Machinery Act refers by name to schedule "B" of the Revenue Act; and that section 33 of chapter 119 refers by name to the schedules "B" and "C" of an Act to Raise Revenue, which references conclusively show that both bills were intended to constitute *one* act, and does away with even the little technicality which the Democratic machine is trying to throw in the way of the general working and conduct of the State government.

* * *

It is impossible that anything but soreheaded machine tricksters could have attempted the trouble which would result from a successful issue of the efforts they have made. It is just like the rule or ruin policy of State Democracy—but in this case the effort could not be sustained by members of their own party; for Treasurer Worth has looked carefully into the matter and instructed the sheriffs of various counties to proceed with the collection of all taxes as provided for in the Revenue Act and the Treasurer's course has been sustained by the opinion of the Democratic Attorney General.

SEE?

Some of the Democratic free silver editors have been talking about reading the Charlotte Observer out of the party for being a goldbug. The Observer smiles blandly and comes back at the so-called free silver Democrats as follows:

You will need us (goldbugs) next year to help elect your free coinage candidate for Governor while we will need you (silver men) to help carry the State for our sound money candidate for President. See?

The goldbugs are willing to help elect a free silver Governor, because a Governor has no influence in national legislation. But would the goldbugs be willing to help us elect a free silver President? No. Then how can any honest free silver man help elect a goldbug for President?

The Charlotte Observer says that the next nominee of the Democratic party for President will be a goldbug and no one can deny it. Therefore every free silver man in the Democratic party had just as well make up his mind now to become a goldbug or make up his mind to get into a party that is honestly for free silver and financial reform.

* * *

The people might elect free coinage governors in every State in the Union, but if the man elected President is a goldbug, then the Cleveland and John Sherman policy will be continued. It does but little good to elect free coinage Congressmen even, unless we have a free coinage President. We have all seen how a gold bug President can use the patronage of the government to defeat the will of the people, and besides if Congress passes a free coinage bill, the President will veto it and it will take a two thirds vote to pass the bill over his veto. There will never be any relief or reform in this country till we get a free coinage President.

* * *

The Observer has given the whole Democratic scheme away. "We will help you free silver men to elect a Governor, but you free silver men must help us gold bugs to elect a gold bug President." See?

SILVER IN GEORGIA.

The people of Georgia held a tremendous silver meeting at Griffin on Thursday of last week. The call for this meeting was made by the Spalding Bimetallic club, and nearly a thousand delegates responded by their presence. Among them were a great many Populists. A little one horse post master named Gardner offered a resolution providing that no Populist should participate in the meeting. He is one of those little pimps who has "got office" and would like to lick the dirt where some big Democrat's foot has been—a dirty little scullion really too contemptible for such notice as this.

Senator Jno. T. Morgan addressed five thousand people. But for the narrow partisanism in his speech it would have been great. It was great anyway in the strength of facts and logic, but it was so tinctured with the essence of Democratic machinism as to compel the withholding of the opinion that he is a broad-guaged man—a statesmen who puts principle above party. This he does *not* do. He spoke as a Democrat and made such remarks of Populists as this: "I can scarcely forgive them for the pettishness and folly of leaving the Democratic party and going away from the true friends of silver" &c. This is a narrowness that cannot come from an unprejudiced and great man—a statement that, in the light of recent history, none but a party-blinded man could make

But his arguments *per se* in favor of free silver were of such force that it is the purpose of The CAUCASIAN to present them in part; for although Senator Morgan's hope of securing free silver through the Democratic party is as vain as the hope of a man in a boiling sea with a millstone around his neck, his presentation of the question is none the less clear and powerful.

WHAT DID THE WRECKING?

The Washington Post says:

"A great many happy homes have been wrecked by the introduction of the financial question."

Was it the "introduction" of the financial question or was it the passing of bad financial legislation that did the wrecking? The happy and prosperous homes were wrecked by the financial legislation of the two old parties before the people knew what was the cause. The Dems. said it was too high a tariff; the Reps. said it was too low a tariff. The People's Party and the Alliance told the people the truth.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

During the past two weeks, The CAUCASIAN has received an unaccountably large number of complaints from subscribers who do not get their papers. The names of the complainants are found to be on the list, and it is somewhat odd that complaints should come from them. Another unusual feature is that all the complaints are made about the same time. We are looking into the matter and would thank any friend to help us discover the cause of any irregularity.

GETTING IN FINE WORK.

"The Caucasian, of Raleigh, N. C., is getting in some fine work in behalf of the people."—Philadelphia Item.

The Item is a daily reform paper of force and virility. It is a champion of free silver, government ownership of railways and other anti-monopoly and anti-corruption principles. The popularity of this paper is attested by the fact that it has a *bona fide* circulation of one hundred and eighty nine thousand copies per day.

Secretary Smith is more frank than Carlisle. He makes no concealment of the fact that the Cleveland administration is employing every instrumentality in its power to make its gold campaign successful. The coercion of federal officeholders to accomplish this purpose is the line of battle on which their hopes rest. Offices and office-holders are to be made the instruments for crushing the silver people. Secretary Smith not only proposes to defend his chaage of position on the silver question since he learned finance at the knee of Mr. Cleveland, but he intends to furnish all the silver officeholders in Georgia with arguments of how conversion to gold can be defended. Those who can't learn from President Cleveland, must *pay the penalty*—lose their jobs.

Let everybody—*everybody* remember that Cleveland once issued a manifesto in which he said it was improper for office-holders to actively interest themselves in campaigns. Then let everybody remember that when he made a deal with a London Jew gold syndicate by which that syndicate made more than nine millions of dollars out of the government, this same Cleveland issued a manifesto in which he declared that office holders must stand by the administration, or be summarily dealt with. When you are thinking about what you are going to do, don't forget little matters like this.

And Mr. Hoke Smith has "changed his mind." Mr. Carlisle also changed his mind. So has the Honorable Mr. Ransom; and Senator Jno. M. Palmer is also one of the changers. They've all changed within the last two years. Now they are gold-bugs. It is all right for a man to "change his mind." But an interestingly coincidental feature of the changes in this instance is the fact that while all of them got in on a free silver platform, all of them changed with the national "sell out" to the gold bugs and at the command of G. Cleveland Esq.

Gold bugs know a good thing when they see it. Local gold bugs denounce the Populists of the State, but the outside goldbugs have confidence in their honesty. Alabama four per cent bonds sell in New York for 97. Louisana 4's for 98½; Tennessee fours 95. All these States are under Democratic rule. North Carolina fours sell for 102. Democrats have been knocked out in North Carolina. See? If you want your State to stand well in the world, stand by the people of your State.

Don't allow your paper to stop now. Keep it up, and if you want to be of any assistance in the great fight of the people against the money powers, induce some one else to subscribe. The next six months will be full of interest and important discussions, and if you miss a copy, some important point may escape you. Let us line up and march together. We are trying to combat the powers of oppression and disaster. *It is your fight.* Are you helping any?

The publication of the North Carolina Farmer has been resumed by the Jas. H. Enniss Publishing Company, of Raleigh. Wade T. Hampton is editor and Wiley A. Jones assistant. This standard journal once had something like the recognition it merits—circulating as many as twenty thousand copies per week. For the farmer, dairyman or trucker who desires to be fully abreast with progress, this paper is indispensable.

Secretary Hoke Smith is about to start for Georgia to deliver a series of speeches in favor of the single gold standard. He will begin in the northern part of the State at Gainesville and from there will go to Columbus, and afterwards to Speaker Crisp's district. All these districts are free silver strong-holds. The secretary is greatly worried by the reproduction of his free silver views five years ago.

We tell you it is coming. There will be another bond issue—within the next sixty or ninety days—and the same gang that made about ten millions out of the last deal will make another ten millions. They inserted a stipulation in the last bond deal by which they will have the preference over all other bidders in case another bond issue is made. Watch and think, oh! ye people.

"We were quite prepared," says the Washington Post, "to learn that a short sojourn in Mexico as the official representative of the United States has thoroughly cured Hon. Matt W. Ransom of all free silver tendencies,"—Raleigh News and Observer.

We did not know that Senator Ransom went to Mexico to learn the needs of the United States. He can learn that better by knowing more about the people of his own State.

The Democratic papers are driven to the last desperate resort of trying to show that a "majority of the Democratic party has always favored and voted for silver." Majority is good, but the party has always been split. A house divided against itself can not stand, and he that is wise will not put his trust in it.

It is said that Senator Joe Blackburn was a great admirer of Senator Vance. If our Zeb were living he would tell Joe that now was the time for the best part of the Democratic party in Kentucky to walk out of itself and leave nothing but a smell of brimstone and Wall Street behind.

The Charlotte Observer says that Democrats have no business going to "such mobs" as the non-partisan silver convention at Memphis, unless they are willing to be honest enough to go to the logical conclusion and put financial reform above the success of any party. Correct.

The old fossil Democratic machine will be trying to dodge the financial question before the next campaign begins. But they can not fool or side track the people again on this question.

And Mr. Cleveland has named his new baby "Marion." If he had consulted his North Carolina henchmen that baby would have been named "Mary Ann." Cleveland makes some awful blunders.

If Senator Vance were living would he stay in the Democratic party after it had gone into copartnership with Wall Street? What will Senator Blackburn do about it in Kentucky?

The News and Observer gives a condensed history of silver and the Democratic party — omitting *of course* the history of that party in the 53rd Congress.

Democrats claim to have favored silver for twenty years. Yes! When they were given the power to *act*, they killed it. What's the use of talking?

Senator Morgan is doubtless an honest man; but if he will stay in bad company he must take the consequences.

The success of any party that is not right on the money question, is a victory for the gold bugs.

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THE CAUCASIAN, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE EDITORS IN CONVENTION.

The State Press Association in Session at Greensboro--Large Number Present.

FLORAL CITY'S GREETING

To the Men Who Make the Papers- Interesting Discussions on Varied Subjects--Points of Interest in the City of Flowers Concert, Excursion Banquet &c.

The North Carolina State Press Association met in Greensboro on the 17th inst.

The selection of this point for the meeting was a happy one in many respects. The very hospitable character of the people delighted the editors, and they were instructed and edified by the extraordinary business character and progress of the community.

The members of the Association were given an opportunity to inspect all interesting establishments, and much of what they saw was a revelation, both as to what is already existing and what is contemplated.

The editors were given the full freedom of the city, and were the guests of the town at the superb hotels Benbow and McAdoo. Mayor Nelson, assisted by some of the prominent citizens, played the host to perfection. Nothing desirable was wanting both as to substantial provision for physical refreshment and for mental recreation and amusement. Of the latter character was a concert given by the Brockman School of Music on Wednesday evening. An orchestra, the members of which are pupils of Professor Brockman, offered an entertainment, the merit of which was equal to most and far superior to many professional orchestras that are employed for special occasions or travel for the pleasure of a cultured public. Prof. Brockman himself is a master of music and is especially proficient with the violin.

Among the institutions which riveted the attention of the Association was the State Normal and Industrial School for girls. This is the only institution in the State which seeks to provide practical education for women equal to that offered men on a basis of equal expense. It is a fact that the average expense attendant on the education of a girl in North Carolina is from two to three times as much as that of a boy—the standard being the same. This school is designed to do away with this discrimination, and give women at least an equal chance with men in equipping themselves for the duties of life. The school has all the pupils it can accommodate, and President McIver deplores the fact that he is obliged to turn away hundreds of applicants.

Another institution is the immense Finishing Mill of the Southern Warehouse and Finishing Company. This establishment, fitted up with the most modern machinery finishes the product of forty-seven southern cotton mills, and the results of this process are far reaching. One of the consequences is that the whole civilized world knows what southern made goods are now, and the prices received for them are equal to the prices of any. Until the finishing process was instituted, this was not so, and it is of very recent date. The company owning this plant has recently purchased sixteen hundred acres of land and will begin the erection of two immense cotton mills.

The Association was taken to the Guilford Battle Ground by special train, where they were cordially received by Judge Schenck, who has done a work that will make his name live in history, in rescuing this spot from oblivion and converting it into a park which shall be a Mecca of patriotism. It promises to be a pride of the State. If the plan and scope of the work were more fully comprehended by the people generally, they would make liberal provision for promoting them. Every North Carolinian should have an interest in this work and that interest ought to be secured by a contribution of some kind, however small. It was here that the British forces were so broken as to cause the surrender of Cornwallis which resulted in American Independence.

The editors will not undertake to tell about all the features of interest and acts of kindness and hospitality they saw and met with in the "City of Flowers." They were delighted; and they will always be ready to affirm of Greensboro all that can attach to a live, progressive, big-hearted moral people.

THE WORK OF THE EDITORS.

Among the editors present were: W. X. Coley, Davie Times; H. A. Latham, Washington Gazette; A. Roscower, Goldsboro Headlight; J. T. Britt, Oxford Public Ledger; Josephus Daniels, Raleigh News and Observer; J. B. Whitaker, Jr., Winston Sentinel; A. S. Carson, Sparta Star; R. J. Oliver, Reidsville Review; John B. Sherrill, Concord Times; W. M. Sherrell, Lexington Dispatch; J. A. Robinson, Durham Daily Sun; J. W. Bailey, Raleigh Biblical Recorder; Thad R. Manning, Henderson Gold Leaf; D. J. Whichard, Greenville Reflector; E. A. Abernethy, Beaufort Herald; H. A. London, Chatham Record, Paul Jones, Tarboro, Southerner; H. E. Seeman, Tobacco and Grocer; W. W. Haywood, Bryson City Times: R. R. Clark, Statesville Landmark; John C. Tipton, Rutherfordton Democrat; John W. Jenkins, Raleigh News and Observer; John T. Kerr, Asheville Citizen; J. D. Boon, Waynesville Courier; W. F. Marshall Gastonia Gazette; W. C. Exum, F. B. Exum, F. B. Davis, Morganton Herald; J. P. Caldwell, Charlotte Observer; J. R. Whichard, Salisbury Herald; W. C. Dowd, Charlotte News; M. L. Shipman, Brevard Hustler; W. W. McDiarmid, Lumberton Robesonian; B. J. Summerow, Newton Enterprise; J. F. Westmoreland, Thomasville News; C. L. Stevens, Southport Leader; H. W. Ayer, Raleigh Caucasian; J. L. Ramsey, Progressive Farmer; W. L. Cantwell, Wilson Advance; John R. Webster, Reidsville, Webster's Weekly; C. W. Hunt Burlington News: J. W. Fagan, Aberdeen Times; A. J. Conner, Lasker, Patron and Gleaner; D. D. Aycock, Henderson Hustler; A. J. Maxwell, Huntersville News; R. A. Deal, Wilkesboro Chronicle; J. E. Rosechl, Salisbury Herald.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 Wednesday morning. President W. C. Erwin and Secretary John B. Sherrill were both at their posts.

Rev. W. L. Grissom, editor of the Christian Advocate, offered the opening prayer. Mayor Nelson welcomed the editors and gave them the freedom of the city. H. A. London, of the Chatham Record, made an appropriate response on the part of the editors.

The meeting then opened for business and Mr. London called attention to the law passed by the recent Legislature requiring mortgaged property to be fully described in printed notices. By request he will make a special report which will be printed.

Maj. E. J. Hale, of the Fayetteville Observer, read an excellent paper on "Work of the Newspaper in the Field of State History."

Editor A. Roscower, of the Goldsboro Headlight, showed up the operations of numerous advertising frauds.

At the afternoon session President Erwin read his annual address, which was full of strong recommendations. Messrs. J. P. Caldwell, E. J. Hale and J. W. Bailey were appointed a committee to consider recommendations in the President's reports.

At night Col. John R. Webster, Association orator, delivered an address.

His reference to free silver and severe condemnation of the Shemwell verdict were loudly applauded.

SECOND DAY.

Among the matters of interest before the Association on Thursday was a memorial from the W. C. T. U. asking that the newspapers refuse all advertisements of whiskey and tobacco. It was decided to let each individual member take the matter under "prayerful" consideration.

A letter from Mrs. Osborne, of Winston, suggesting the formation of a Woman's Press Club was not acted upon.

Other papers by editors were read. Josephus Daniels read a paper on "The Relations of the Editor to Partisan Politics."

W. C. Dowd, of the Charlotte News, read a paper on "The Responsibility and Influence of Editorial Utterances."

Telegrams were received from Col. J. S. Carr and Dr. Blacknall inviting the editors to be the guests of the Atlantic Hotel at Morehead City, Saturday and Sunday. The invitation was heartily accepted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. L. Stevens, Southport Leader. Vice Presidents, W. F. Marshall, Gastonia Gazette; W. W. McDiarmid, Lumberton Robesonian; W. K. Jacobson, Washington Progress. Secretary, Jno. B. Sherrill, Concord Times. Orator, W. F. Dowd, Charlotte News. Poet, Hal. W. Ayer, Caucasian. Historian, J. D. Kernodle, Alamance Gleaner. Delegates to National Editorial Association, Joseph P. Caldwell, W. C. Erwin, John P. Carr, J. W. Bailey; Alternates, W. W. McDiarmid, Josephus Daniels, J. A. Robinson, D. J. Whichard.

Maj. E. J. Hale, historian, read a record of the changes in the State Press during the past year.

THE BANQUET.

The culmination of the many courtesies shown the newspaper men was a grand banquet at the Benbow on Thursday night. A number of the prominent citizens met the editors at the festive board which groaned 'neath the weight of all the many good things which the incomparably fertile soil, rich pastures and grand waters of North Carolina supply. Interchange of opinion and ventilation of subjects of interest accompanied the gastronomic discussion of the good things spread before the company, and then Maj. E. J. Hale, toastmaster of the evening announced the following toasts and speakers successively:

Our Churches and Benevolent Orders, Hon. John Gray Bynum.

North Carolina as a Health Resort, Mr. Hal. W. Ayer, Editor Caucasian.

Our Mercantile Interests, Mr. Charles H. Ireland.

The Reward of the Editor, Josephus Daniels, Editor News and Observer.

Our Educational Institutions, Dr. Charles D. McIver.

The Duty of the Press to the State, Mr. J. P. Caldwell, Editor Charlotte Observer.

Our Railroads and Hotels, Col. James E. Boyd.

North Carolina's Industrial Future, Mr. W. F. Marshall, Editor Gastonia Gazette.

Our Manufacturing Enterpises, Mr. Moses Cone.

North Carolina's neglect of her own History, Mr. H. A. London, Editor Chatham Record.

The Greensboro Bar, Col. R. M. Douglas.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

Senator Morgan in his speech at Griffin said that Ransom voted for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, but that Ransom is as *firm for free silver* to-day as Bock and Thurman ever were and that he (Ransom) and others WENT WITH THE SHERMAN REPUBLICANS because they hoped to save the party from a permanent DISAGREEMENT WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington Post is indirect authority for the statement that Mr. Ransom has been cured of ALL HIS FREE SILVER HERESIES.

Who is right?

Be this as it may, it cannot explain to a clear headed man how a going off with the Sherman Republicans confers credit on a Democrat. Mr. Morgan did not tell the truth in this matter and he knows it. He knows that Ransom and others were induced to vote with the Sherman Republicans by Cleveland, and Cleveland's pursuasive power over them consisted of his power in the matter of public office patronage. Mr. Morgan ought not to try to throw sand in the eyes of the people. He surely will not be able to blind them long.

ANOTHER SUIT FOR $20,000 DAMAGES.

The News and Observer seems to be piling up some lively work for itself. Already proceedings have been instituted against for $20,000 damages by Mr. J. B. Hussey, of Washington City. It has made itself liable to an action for contempt of court by its wild and malignant strictures on the Supreme Court, and now it has referred to Mr. S. P. Satterfield, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, in such a way as to cause that gentleman to begin proceedings in a suit for $20,000 for defamation of character. If that journal is not more careful in its remarks and will find its sins returning upon it some fine day with crushing force.

Special Rates For The State Alliance.

The Associated railways and other railroad lines have made a special rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip in favor of delegates to the meeting of the State Alliance which will be held at Cary, N. C., on Aug. 13. The Norfolk and Southern road makes a rate of one and one-half fare for the round trip. If application for these rates is not complied with, delegates are requested to take receipts for the amount paid and present such receipts to the State Alliance Secretary.

A Populist Comes Forward First

The people are beginning to find out that they made no mistake in entrusting the management of their public affairs to Populists wherever they have done so; and they will realize later on that this must be a general rule if they want their public business efficiently attended to.

Mr. Thad Jones Jr., Register of Deeds of Duplin county, a good Populist and one of the best men in that good old county, is the first to complete his official report of listed property for taxation and reports the same to the State Auditor. This is argument that needs no words.

Rich Red Blood

Is the Foundation of the Wonderful Cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That is Why the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are CURES.

That is Why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the severest cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other blood diseases.

That is Why it overcomes That Tired Feeling, strengthens the nerves, gives energy in place of exhaustion.

That is Why the testimonials for Hood's Sarsaparilla are solid facts, and will stand the closest investigation.

That is Why the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla have increased year after year, while other preparations of less merit have come, held a little temporary favor, and are heard of no more.

That is Why Hood's Sarsaparilla requires the largest Laboratory in the world. That is Why

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

Our New Leader,

$1.45.

Last year's demand for our Leader was so large that we were unable to manufacture them as fast as they were ordered. This year we have one mammoth factory that manufactures nothing but this line, and we are making this boot in such immense quantities that we are able to produce a much better boot.

We have many new improvements in this line: first, it is made of heavy genuine Dongola, solid leather sole and inner sole; second, it has a leather sock lining, which no other but a high-priced boot has; third, it has a back-stay; fourth, as much care is taken in selecting this stock, and in making, as in our higher-priced goods; fifth, we not only warrant but we guarantee every line to be just as represented. The above cut is an exact copy of the boot itself.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Button; styles, Plain Opera Toe, Plain Common-Sense Toe, Opera Toe Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 8.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Front Lace, Opera Toe Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 8.

Our New Leader Ladies' Dongola Button, Spring Heel, Common-Sense Last; Patent Tip; widths, D, E, and EE; sizes, 2½ to 6.

Any of the above-described shoes sent on receipt of $1.45, all postage paid by us. Send for complete illustrated catalogue of all grades of boots and shoes—free. Please mention this paper.

POSTAL SHOE CO., Box 2657. Boston, Mass.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

Don't dispose of your wool until you have seen samples from the ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

THEY MAKE THE BEST GOODS IN THE SOUTH.

THEIR BLANKETS ARE NOT EXCELLED IN AMERICA.

They have built a bran new mill, and equipped it with the very best machinery. Write for samples and terms to the

CHATHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
ELKIN, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.
RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 25, 1895.

WAKE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

...on your paper. Do not look for ... "blue cross" any more. We have ...t our list in mailing type. Your ...me is on a printed label with the ...te when your subscription expires. ...e sure to send your renewal (if you ...nt the paper another year) at least ...week before your subscription ex...es.

NOTICE!

Mr. C. D. Brown, of the firm of ...own & Gardner, of Goldsboro, N. ... will take subscriptions and give ...eipts for the CAUCASIAN.

Mr. Brown is our authorized agent ...that place.

J. P. Sossaman, Alliance organizer ...the eleventh district of N. C., is ...thorized to take subscriptions for ...e CAUCASIAN and give receipts ...subscriptions. His district is ...posed of Rowan, Cabarrus, Meck...burg, Gaston, Lincoln and Ire... counties. Address him at ...terserville or Charlotte, N. C.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

...e sun went down, two soldiers lay
...Beside each other dying,
...And death wound each received that day
...ow slowly ebbed their lives away,
...While the wintry wind was sighing.

...n aged man, one, with hoary hair,
...The stars and stripes still holding;
...A youth, the other, lying there,
...While to his breast in death's despair,
...Was the southern colors folding.

...Oh give me drink," the old man said—
..."For fast my life is fleeting,"
...The boy struggling to his side—
...And flask to the soldier's lips applied
...Their eyes 'neath the moonbeams meeting.

..."My father! O my God" he cried
..."Is it thus at last I meet thee?
...Cold, bleeding, dying, in this sleet,
...Oh, let me wrap thy frozen feet—
...And hear thy voice forgive me."

...As trembling hand the father lays
...On the brown curls of his boy,
...And—"bless my son"—he gently prays,
..."Forgive us both for Jesus sake"—
...And take us to heaven's pure joy.

...Each to his breast his banner folds,
...And their earthly strife's forgiven
...For Jesus mediation holds,
...With God the father for their souls,
...That both be saved in heaven.

—By Mrs. W. E. CONNER.

Which Man Wins?

The one with steady nerves and a ...ear brain. That means, in nine ...ases out of ten, the man with a ...ood digestion. A Ripans Tabule ...after dinner may save to-morrow's ...isiness.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through ...our nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box

A CANDID CONFESSION.

A Goldbug Democratic Organ on its Party Platform.

From the Richmond Dispatch of July 18, 1895.

"Undoubtedly the silver plank in the Democratic national platform of 1892 was doubled-faced. It was interpreted to mean one thing in Wall street and another thing in the south and west. Let us have no more such trifling with the people."

That Tired Feeling

is a common complaint and it is a dangerous symptom. It means that the system is debilitated because of impure blood, and in this condition it is especially liable to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.

TWO LIVES SAVED.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at J. R. Smiths' of McOlive. J. H. Hill, Goldsboro, and all Druggists in Raleigh.

Literary Note.

Among other contributions to the August number of the Peterson Magazine will be one on the "Cotton State Exposition."

This will be the first magazine article to appear in connection with what will be a great event for the south. The article will be illustrated with portraits of sixteen of the lady managers and will prove highly interesting to the people of the south.

OLD PEOPLE.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digeston. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at J. R Smiths' of McOlive. J. H. Hill, Drug Store, Goldsboro and all Druggists in Raleigh.

Senator Pritchard.

In a letter to Mr. J. E. Fowler, secretary of the central committee for the "Free Silver Pic-nic," Senator Pritchard says: "I stand to-day where I stood when elected to the Senate—a friend to silver. I shall vote every time in the Senate for free coinage."

FOR $1.00 THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN Will be sent one year.

THE GREAT TEN DAY'S DEBATE

(Continued from first page.)

FOURTH DAY.

The demonetization act of 1873 was continued. Mr. Horr said:

"There was not a word of truth in the yarn told by the silver people and published in a thousand papers all over the United States that a man named Ernest Seyd visited the United States and brought with him $500,000 in gold, and that he paid that gold to secure the passage of that bill. The allegation has been disproved by the letter which was recently found among the papers of the late Congressman Hooper, written by Seyd in reply to Mr. Hooper, who had sent him the identical bill and asked his opinion upon it. The letter showed that he opposed these measures which his traducers said he had spent so much money to get passed.

SHERMAN AND SEYD CONVICTED.

Mr. Harvey—The report of the monetary conference at Paris in 1867 will contradict the history that Mr. Horr has read from. As to Ernest Seyd and a letter found among Mr. Hooper's effects since he and Seyd died, it reminds me of this: Suppose in the years to come one would say that John G. Carlisle is a bimetallist, and in proof of it read from Mr. Carlisle's speech "the demonetization of silver is the greatest crime of the ages and its consequences for evil are greater than all the floods and fires and pestilences of the past." Would that prove that Mr. Carlisle was a bimetallist at a particular time when something might be charged against him when he acted as Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland? If that Seyd letter, disentombed by the St. Louis friends and family of Mr. Hooper, was to prove anything it would prove that Mr. Hooper falsified when he said that he had submitted that bill to distinguished experts and they had all agreed it was the proper thing to do.

In reviewing the history of the bill in the Senate, where it was called up up by Mr. Sherman, he said:

"It is evident that it was the intention of Senator Sherman to convince the Senate that no careful consideration of the bill was necessary and in such he succeeded, as appears from something Senator Casserly said during a discussion by him about abrasion. It is this: I will not contest it with him (Sherman) because it is evident very few Senators are paying attention to this subject.

HORR GETS THE LAUGH.

Mr. Horr—A provision has been introduced in the house and was a part of a bill for coining a dollar precisely like the five-franc piece in use in France—no doubt about it. The Senate struck that provision out of it and substituted the trade dollar for that 384-grain dollar.

Mr. Harvey—If you will show me from the record of the proceedings in the Senate on that day that the Senate struck out that dollar we will stop this debate right here.

Mr. Horr—I have not the record. The law when it was passed had the trade dollar in it. Do you deny that?

Mr. Harvey—I do not.

Mr. Horr—And did not that take the place of the other dollar?

Mr. Harvey—No sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. Horr—I defy you to show anywhere a work that substantiates that position. It was a simple piece of legislation and bears that impress on its face. The only men who opposed that bill in the house were Clarkson N. Potter and Mr. Brooks, both millionaires from Wall street, both representing the very men that you say were trying to impose that bill upon this country for the purpose of aiding men who are rich. Was anything more contemptible than a proposition of that kind?

He branded as a pure invention the "whole bracket business" or provisions which were purposely omitted from the bill which passed. He declared that the bill met with little opposition solely because no one cared at that time very much about the silver dollar.

Mr. Harvey—The other day when Mr. Horr said that the bill before the senate as shown by the Congressional Record only had a trade dollar in it, I replied that when I got to the senate prodcedings he would have to retreat from that position, and now he retreats of his own accord.

Harvey spoke of the history of the bill in conference committee, "where the dirty work was done and the conspiracy culminated." The committee was not supposed to have reversed the action of the two houses on any point. But they had. They had taken out the 384-grain dollar."

AN ERA OF CORRUPTION.

Mr. Harvey called out some forgotten history in connection with his remarks on the "crime of 1873". He said:

I have referred to impeachment charges against vice-President Colfax for fraud—in 1873—in connection with legislation; to the resignation of Secretary of War Belknap for bribery. I now proceed with the argument as to what occurred in congress, and I shall pass the books to Mr. Horr. I will give page references, so the readers of this debate can check on me. By examining the records of theday and the newspapers we find that there was an era of corruption in congress at that time. Clinton Colgate confessed before the Ways and Means Committee of 1873 to the use of money to influence the incorporation of special features in the Internal Revenue bill, testifying among other things that Charles Sherman, of Ohio, a brother of Senator Sherman, had been paid $10,000 by the New York Stock Exchange, in connection with the Revenue bill. The officials of the Stock Exchange were subpoenaed, and the facts developed that, while the money had not been paid, Judge Sherman had rendered a bill to the Exchange for his services, and as he claimed, for securing the services of his brother, Senator Sherman, to put the bill through. (Applause.)

Colgate, when he testified, knew of the transaction, and supposed the bill had been paid. As Judge Sherman was then a United States District Judge, the Ways and Means Committee turned the whole matter over to the Judiciary Committee, directing it to take action looking to his impeachment.

Mr. Horr admitted that what Mr. Harvey said was true.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla which is the one great blood purifier.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

Opinions That Occur From Conditions Which Exist.

Bonds are rightly named—they mean bondage.

The word mortgage describes itself. It means *death grip.*

The love of justice is greater than respect for laws. It was this principle that gave us this government.—Ex.

Bonds can be issued illegally and the power of the Supreme courtnot be invoked, but hairs must be split when it comes to collecting taxes.—Ex.

The sugar trust, now that fruit is beginning to ripen, has announced a shortage of sugar, and advanced the price.—Kansas Korn-Knife.

The chattel slavery question was not settled until it was shot to death. The reason of it was that the laws and courts would not settle it right.

Tht only good thing the Democrats have done since they have beenin power is to place the party in such an attitude that it can never fool the people again.—Ex.

Many Democrats would gladly forget that Grover Cleveland was ever President, and few are willing to admit that they know who is Vice-President.—Ex.

The free silver Democrats are raising a great bluster now, but we wager a summer coon skin that they will vote for a goldbug if they vote the Democratic ticket.—Farmville Herald.

When the election comes off in Kentucky it will be discovered that Secretary Carlisle has created deficiency in the Democratic vote of that State. As a deficiency producer Carlisle is a grand success.

I am not among those who ever fear the people. They and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom. And to preserve their independence we must not let our leaders load us with perpetual debt.—Jefferson.

The Democratic party was "at the bat" two years, and only made one "hit"—it hit the treasury. The ball was taken in "on the fly" by an English syndicate, and then the party went "out on a foul."—Weekly County Tribune.

The net decrease of money in circulation in the year ending June 1st, 1895, was $69,489,845.00, or about one dollar per capita. This is the answer of the sound currency managers to the petitions of the people for more money. —Civic Review.

The man to be feared is the "safe" man, or conservative. It was the "safe" man who anathematized Luther, crucified Christ and burnt John Rogers. Alexander Hamilton was a safe man. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson were radicals. The tea episode in Boston was a radical demonstration. John Brown was a radical while Jefferson Davis was a conservative. All he asked was to be let alone. Cleveland is a safe man. Wall street is safe, so is John Sherman.—Workman.

The Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Tribune says that Mr. Cleveland's canvass for a third term is taking tangible shape. Secretary Lamont will be the manager of the campaign, and his present tour is mainly in the interests of his chief. He is sounding the western party leaders. The east is believed to be for Mr. Cleveland on account of his gold bug policy, and the timidity of his opponents in putting forward a candidate increases his chances.—Atlanta Constitution.

There are now united into one organization about two million advocates of free silver. The organization is the People's Party. If the free silver men outside the People's Party will join our party it will be able to carry the next presidential election and free coinage of silver 16 to 1 will again become the law of the land. Can the Republican party accomplish this end? Can the Democratic party, divided as it is on the silver question, do anything? As for the Republican party, it is opposed to silver in nearly every State.—New Era-Standard.

Bimetallic Warner said in his speech at San Francisco the other day: "Least of all can we silver men unite with the Populists?" That lets the cat out of the meal tub, and is proof of his rascality and insincerity. The silver gang are goldbugs with silver coating, attempting to organize a new silver party in order to divide the only silver party in existence, so that one of the twins may have a walk over in 1896. But they can't do it. Honest silver men will flock to the People's Party by the thousands when the great break-up occurs.—San Diego (Cal.) Vidette.

The Chicago Tribune in a recent editorial laments the increase of suicides and ascribes it to the neglect of modern ministers to preach the good old doctrine of hell-fire and damnation, so that people are not prevented by fear of the hereafter from taking their own lives. Anything to dodge acknowledging that the poor and destitute have the very life ground out of them by the hands of Tyranny and Greed and resort to suicide from sheer desperation. Are there no blood stains of suicidal victims on the sanctum walls of goldbug papers like the Tribune?—Chicago Sentinel.

This money question could be soon settled if argument were all that is needed. But it is much more than a fight of sound reasoning. It is a struggle against the most satanic schemers that ever plotted against the rights of any people. These gold bugs are not honest. They know that it is robbery to require the bonds and mortgages which they hold against the people to be paid in the present 200 cent dollar. They know that gold standard money is not honest money. Wealth is their god, and to absorb wealth by any means regardless of equity, is their religion.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

One of the reasons why the Supreme court did not sustain the income tax may be found in the fact that under it William Waldorf Astor would have to pay a tax of $178,000; John D. Rockefeller, $152,000; Russell Sage about $90,000; Jay Gould's estate, $80,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $80,000; W. H. Vanderbilt, $79,000; Henry W. Flagler, $60,000; Wm. Rockefeller; $60,000; John Jacob Astor, $50,000; Moses Taylor, $50,000; Hettie Green, $30,000. A total of $905,000 taxes from eleven individuals in one State. Now you can see why the court reversed the former decision. —Tom Watson's Paper.

We would like to ask some of you street-corner politicians who insist that the free coinage of silver will ruin the country: What is the matter with the country now? Were times ever worse than now? Was money ever more scarce? Were your debts ever so hard to pay as now? Did you ever see a time when bills were so hard to collect? And silver coinage has practically stopped. How do you prove that if the cessation of silver coinage bankrupts the country, the restoration of silver will make matters any worse? Now stop talking all at once and put out your best man and let him make such answers as he can.—Equity.

THE CAUCASIAN, $1.00 per year

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Reunion And Gatherings at Which the Living Issues of the Day Will be Talked About.

Alliance Picnic.

TAYLOR, N. C., July 8.—The annual Alliance picnic at Rock Ridge Academy, Wilson county, will come off Friday, July 26th. Major Wm. A. Guthrie, of Durham, will be on hand to do the speaking. Everybody is invited to come. It is a basket picnic, and everybody must bring their baskets filled with enough for themselves and friends. There will be about 5,000 people here. Come early, be here at 9 o'clock and hear one of the best speakers in the State—the next Governor of North Carolina. H F. FREEMAN.

At Gold Hill.

There will be public speaking and a basket picnic at Gold Hill on Saturday, July 27th. Senator Jeter C. Pritchard will address the citizens of Rowan and adjoining counties. Everybody is invited. Bring your basket.

YOU ARE INVITED

To a Great Gathering of The People And a big Pic-nic at Cary.

The Wake County Farmers' Alliance decided at its last meeting to have a basket picnic and barbecue, at Cary, on Thursday, August 15. It is desired to have a day of festivity and pleasure after the work of the session.

The resolution of the County Alliance requests that each sub-Alliance in Wake and adjoining Counties shall at once take up the matter and appoint a committee of three to look after contributions of suitable eatables, such as ham, fowls, pigs, lambs, beef, bread, cakes, pies, pickles melons, fruit, &c.

Let each sub-committee see every neighbor, brother and sister, and solicit contributions for said purpose. The tables will be so arranged as to dispense with cloths and all wares. What is wanted is provisions of a suitable kind. Bring nothing that you wish returned. Everybody invited. Come and bring a box of eatables.

Let each sub-committee arrange for one of their members to take charge of your contributions and aid in arranging the tables. Please report as early as possible what we may expect from your community.

Prominent speakers will be present. We can and should make this the greatest gathering of the year. Take a day off and let's have a good time.

T. IVEY,
S. OTHO WILSON,
NATHAN HOLLEMAN.
Committee.

A SILVER AND FARMERS PIC-NIC.

Prominent Speakers Invited--A Basket Dinner Will be Spread.

RIALTO, N. C., July 20th, 1895.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—Please announce that there will be a farmers pic-nic at Rialto, Chatham county, on Thursday, Aug. 1st. Senator Butler, Maj. Guthrie and Congressman Strowd have been invited and will speak. The issues of the day will be discussed. The public is invited. Come with your wives and bring your baskets.

R. J. BOWLING,
For the committee.

ALL FAIR FOR THE PIC-NIC.

Speakers From Other States Expected.

As the time for the "Free Silver Picnic"—Aug. the 7th—approaches, more interest is being manifested throughout the county than we had even hoped to see. The people of the county feel equal to the occasion and will make the day a grand success in every way possible. Sampson is to have some very distinguished visitors. Besides Senators Butler and Pritchard, Congressman Skinner and Maj. Guthrie, it is expected that either Senator Tillman of South Carolina or Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, will be here. Other prominent men of the State will be in attendance.

The chairman of the various township committees will meet with the central committee at the court house next Saturday at 10:30 a. m. to perfect arrangements for the approaching big event.—Clinton Caucasian.

DR. CY. THOMPSON

Makes Ringing Speeches at Tarboro and Rocky Mount.

TARBORO, N. C., July 15.—The county Alliance met here July 11th with Bro. A. B. Nobles acting president in the absence of President Cherry.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—James B. Lloyd.
Vice President—John I. Killebrew.
Secretary and Treasurer—Frank B. Lloyd.
Lecturer—J. A. Thomas.
Steward—J. H. Edwards.
Chaplain—D. T. Britt.
Door-keeper—M. P. Edwards.
Assistant Door-keeper—H. J. Hester.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Cooper Griffin.
Business Agent—Dr. W. J. Lawrence.

J. A. Thomas was elected delegate to the State Alliance, with James B Lloyd, alternate.

The Alliance then adjourned and the public was invited to hear Dr. Cyrus Thompson, State lecturer, discuss the demands of the Alliance. His speech was indeed a masterly effort, and the audience heard him attentively for two and a half hours. His speech made a good impression on all who heard it. The doctor's peroration was beautiful, eloquent and pathetic. There were some moist eyes in the audience as he eloquently appealed to unite to save this nation.

He spoke for three hours to an appreciative audience at Rocky Mount Saturday, and the longer he spoke the larger the crowd grew. It was a speech that should be heard by every man in North Carolina, regardless of his politics.

One of the leading lawyers of that town told me that it was the best speech he had ever heard, and that the argument was unanswerable. The speech was devoted chiefly to a discussion of the money question.

The Alliance is proud of Dr. Thompson, and it truly ought to be. He is highly cultured, a brilliant speaker and an able and effective debater. JAMES B. LLOYD.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

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SCHOOLS, RUM AND DEMOCRACY.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., July 19, '95.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN: In a communication from Goldsboro, July 6th, signed "Observer," the propositions therein were correct; the conclusions far from the truth I would not impugn the motive or take one vestige of credit from the county board of education as a body, or from any individual composing it. Our city was in a state of alarm and great anxiety was expressed over the election of a Superintendent of our Graded School to fill the vacancy caused by our Raleigh friends who, for the second time, have invaded our midst and taken from us our Superinteddent of city schools. There were two prominent applicants (not prominent citizens) who were eager for the plum, both being out of a job and neither having anything to commend them for the place except their politics and their subserviency and questionable service to Democracy. So far as I know neither never had a day's service or experience in the school room as a teacher, and to my personal knowledge knows nothing of the present advanced method of imparting instruction. Then two worthies adorned themselves with the most approved modern political war paint and began a crusade for the place, making a personal canvass urging as their sole claim for consideration that they needed the salary attached to the place, and their long and loyal service to the party. One as the untiring editor of the Argus, the other as Mayor of the city and manipulator of city police during registration and elections. This gives the reader something of a bird's eye view of the situation when the county Board of Education met to elect your members of the City School Board to fill existing vacancies whose duty it would be to elect a Superintendent for our schools. It was the concensus of opinion that the election of either of these men would be a public calamity and result in the destruction of the efficiency of our Graded School. Friends of the school consulted and decided that pronounced friends of education and our best representative men should send a committeeand present the prevailing sentiment to the county board of education. Mr. C. B. Aycock, chairman board of city schools, ex-Judge Wm. Allen and Mr. E. B. Borden, president bank of Wayne county appeared as the committee. The expression of an opinion from these gentlemen ought to have been a guide, at least a straw indicating the wishes of the true friends of education. But what was the result? We are told that the chairman of the board had agreed with one of his associates that they would name two men each and that he (the chairman) could control the other with a little "open sesame" in his pocket. And can you, my reader, imagine what it was that would be so potent to control the votes of these gentlemen. Let me tell you (but pray don't mention it) a certain rum seller who keeps a high-toned establishment and sells principally *liquors* for medicinal purposes—except Sundays, when the blind tiger is let loose and who is conceded to hold the high position of general political witness for the Democratic party in Goldsboro, had written a letter to the county board of education instructing them that they must not elect certain men on the school board. Now the chairman (who I am told is a deacon in one of the city churches) let each member see John's letter on the sly, and "presto change:" The advice of District Attorney Aycock, the appeal of ex-Judge Allen, the admonition of Mr. Borden become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

They disregarded their every wish and put in one man who is an avowed enemy to education, and especially to the graded school; another who has always been a fire-brand or smart Aleck on every committee or board wherever he has served.

But in this instance, like many others, an invisible hand directed and guided, and the calamity of having either of the applicants was barely averted.

Now, my reader, I want to ask the question: What made this danger possible? If I were to answer and say that the rum interest controlled Goldsboro, her policy and politics, if not her religion, many would take issue with me. Last May when in your city I saw your city election and was told that too saloon-keepers were upon the Democratic ticket as candidates for city aldermen, and that preachers, deacons, stewards, elders, vestrymen and church members almost fell over each other in their anxiety to get to the ballot-box to vote for them, many taking advantage of the cumulative ballot to cast five votes for each.

Again, do you ask me why the liquor men dominate, lead and control in your city affairs and the better, yes far better element meekly follow and do their bidding?

It is because Christian Goldsboro has placed upon the throne *whiskey* and needs must worship the god of their cheering, and for policy you make these men and their business respectable—a business that is taking the bread from the mouths of starving children, that is blasting the home, leading astray and wrecking our young men, manufacturing drunkards as husbands for our daughters, and more than all educating souls for hell. The rum holes and gambling dens are making parents to feel, in their decling years, that they are under the shadow of disgrace when they looked forward to their setting sun, with fond expectation of peaceful and happy days.

"The best all around city in the State" had better awake and take new bearings and see if, indeed, it is "moving forward."

ANOTHER OBSERVER.

P. S.—I am told there is not a Populist or Republican selling whiskey in Wayne county. This is a tolerable good-sized straw.

Re-Union of Confederate Veterans.

All the Confederate Veterans, who enlisted in the various companies in Caswell county and all resident veterans irrespective of command, are requested to go into camp with one day's rations at Harrison's church on Monday and Tuesday, July 29th and 30th, 1895. We go into camp Monday at noon and break camp Tuesday afternoon.

Everybody, ladies especially, invited to come and bring rations and have a "good old time."

H. S. THAXTON, Com.
of Confederate Veteran Asso. of Caswell County.
GEO. M. BURTON, Sec.

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It is better to sacrifice money to make men and women, than to sacrifice children to make money. [jly11-1m

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"RELIGION AND LIFE."

(Continued from 1st page.)

It is natural to man as man and makes the human race one.

But this same recognition of the universallty and therefore inherency of religion by no means commits us to the position that all religions are of equal merit. That religion is highest which reveals the highest conception of God, man, and their relation. That religion we believe to be Christianity. In it the universal human heart finds its cravings best satiated. In the Christian life, the universal human life realized its ideal.

Coming out of human nature thus, religion can not be separated from the life. Man to be what he is must be religious, he must live the religious life. Religion is life and Christianity is a divine life.

True Christianity depends on fact,
Religion is not theory but act.
—Walter Harte.

Christianity, which embodies in its world-conception the best thoughts of the past from all quarters of the globe, has for its motto here: "Ye are *laborers* together with with God;" and for its goal yonder: "WELL DONE, GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT."

Religion thus as understood by Christianity, the highest religion, means new life for man, different life, additional life, a superior and transcendent life, which is nothing less than the natural life of God given to man to elevate him, to a participation in the deity, into a plane of existence which naturally belongs to God alone.

Man has the essence of religion in just the proportion that the divine life fills the capacity of the human life.

George McDonald has to say on this point: "Religion is neither more nor less than life. Whoever can think of religion as an addition to life, however glorious, a starry crown, say, set upon the head of humanity, is not yet the least in the kingdom of Heaven. Whoever thinks of life as something as could be without religion is deathly ignorant of both. Life and religion are one, or neither is anything. I will not say that neither is growing to be anything. Religion is no way of life, no show of life, nor observance of any sort. It is neither the food nor the medicine of being! It is life essential. The man to whom virtue is but the ornament of character, standing over and above, not essential to it, is not yet a man."

The words of the greatest religious teacher the world has known lend the weight of their authority to our position. Christ said: "I am the way, the truth, and the life. I have come that ye might have life, and that ye might have it more abundantly."

The Apostle John in speaking of Christ said: "In Him was life, and the life was the light of men." The Apostle to the Gentiles said: "To me to live is Christ; not to me to live is *like* Christ, but *is Christ*.

Why then is religion co-existing with life? Because human nature is built on the religious basis. Why is human nature thus constructed? Because the human being came from the divine, is actually related to the divine, and has the divine spirit and spark within him. And as the sparks fly upward so the soul of man rises to its Maker. The moral responsibility resting upon the creation by virtue of its relation to the Creator, demands the co-existence of religion and life. If this relation did not exist, religion could not. Religion does not create the relation, any more than it creates what is at the other end of the relation. It discovers the relation.

Religion becomes conscious of what is and acts accordingly. The prodigal came to himself and went to his father. That is religion. He was always a son, though the relation actually existing, his moral responsibility as a son, was not recognized by him at the first. The worst a man can do is to be a prodigal. The best he can do is to come home to his father.

In this doctrine of God and man related as father and son is set the great truth that God is manlike and man God-like, making man at his best the emblem of God and at his worst the object of God's love.

The belief that the human worshipper is somehow made in the likeness of the divine, that the conscious soul is essentially one with duty and that life is the progress of the pilgrim spirit of man through whatever definite existence to reunion with the Infinite is the underlying element in all religions of truly spiritual character.

The kernel of religious faith is that the world is God's, that the creator is in his creation, and that the course of the world is subservient to the realization of the divine purpose of good.

"In the religious human life there is thus the story of the Unseen. There is the hush and awe of the Omnipotent and Eternal. There is The Unseen Holy. There is an extension of the being upward and forward immeasurably in the feeling of it." And in the feelings and affections are the springs of activity. Thus the life of the greatest activity is the life of religion.

Religion is an active life and life grows. The test of life is growth. Then

RELIGION CANNOT BE CONSERVATIVE,

it cannot stand still. It must advance as the religious life advances. This does not mean that the fundamentals of religion which we have discussed are going to change, that religion some day will not be a fact of life and will not be rooted in human nature, and will not itself be life; but it means that these fundamentals may become interpreted in a deeper way, may have a richer light of religious experience thrown upon them. The truths of religion will not change, but the

FORMS OF STATING THEM

must change as men come better to understand them. If not, religion will attach itself to a form, to a symbol and thus destroy itself.

Religion should cherish its fundamentals, but not the earthen vessels in which they are kept. The Hindoo sang: "The way of truth is a mighty river, ever flowing, and as it passes, it ever receives fresh streams on this side and on that."

"Truth is seen as a profound ocean still," says Professor Drummond, "with a slow and ever rising tide." Theology must reckon with this tide. We can store this truth in our vessels, for the formulation of doctrine must never stop; but the vessels with their mouths open must remain in the ocean. If we take them out, the tide could not rise in them, and we should only have stagnant waters rotting in a dead theology."

A new strange journey we may have come to-day. An unfrequented height we may have reached. The steps ascending unto it have been few but they have been inevitable. Religion is one of the facts of life and it is not an accident. The law which explains this universal fact of religion is that human nature is built on the religious basis. Religion itself the final centre of repose which gives to time all its importance, to eternity all its glory, religion is life; apart from which religious life man is a shadow, his very existence a riddle, and the stupendous scenes which surround him on this side and on that as incoherent and unmeaning as the leaves which the sibyl scattered to the wind.

H. H. HORNE.

An Arab Legend.

There is a quaint Arabian legend which tells of the pilgrimage to Mecca of two devout followers of the Phrophet. Abouk journed on foot; Selim was mounted on a camel. At nightfall both the pilgrims had reached a spring of water in the desert, where grew a few palm trees. They prepared to spend the night together. "It is a long and tedious journey," said Abouk. "On the contrary, it is short and pleasant," answered Selim; "I was cheered by a mirage on the horizon, wherein I saw the spires of the temples in the Holy City." "There was no mirage, no Holy City to be seen!" angrily declared Abouk; "there were, instead, legions of venomous ants in the sand, that bit and poisoned my flesh." "Not a single ant was on the desert," rejoined Selim. The two pilgrims were quarreling fiercely, when a good priest, also journeying towards Mecca, came up. He listened to them patiently. "Please, my brethren," he said, at last, "let us leave these question until tomorrow night to decide. In the meantime let Selim go on foot, and Abouk ride the camel." They consented to this exchange of places. On the next night it was Abouk who had seen the glorious visions and found the journey pleasant, and it was Selim who had been bitten by the ants. "My brothers," said the priest, "we are all going to Mecca, whether we walk or ride; but Selim cannot see what Abouk sees unless he stands where Abouk stands. It is well to change places occasionally.—Argonaut.

Representative McKeigan, of Nebraska, convulsed the house with laughter, and gave the country a new nutshell history of revolutionary politics when he said: "A mugwump is merely a Republican with courage to do right—a Republican with brains to think, and who insists on thinking, and thinks himself out of the Republican party, and becomes a full-fledged mugwump. Then he is taken into the Democratic fold on probation. If he ceases to think he is allowed to remain, but if he still insists on his right to think he is driven into the third party, and that makes him a Populist."—Independent Reform-Press.

Have We too Many Courts?

Atlanta Constitution.]

Mr. Joseph Choate, of the New York bar, in a recent address, brought out the surprising fact that with 30,000,000 people England does not have so many judges as any one of our larger States.

In England there are thirty-two judges of the first-class, while New York has 140, and Illinois 178. The English courts dispose of business more rapidly than ours, and yet litigation is much lighter in that country than it is here.

Just complaints are made of our complicated judicial machinery, the facilities afforded for appeals and new trials, and the indulgences granted to lawyers who are fighting for delay. In almost any case, when it is to the interest of a lawyer to prolong the proceedings, it is impossible to secure a prompt and final decision. Commenting on Mr. Choate's address the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

The truth is that in our anxiety to provide ample means for the adjustment of legal difficulties, we have made our judicial system a source of endless trifling with the interests of the people. Our multiplicity of statutes is directly conducive to litigation, and the courts attach so much importance to precedents and technicalities that the lawyers can keep a case in course of trial almost as long as they please. In England, where there is supposed to be much more formality than in the United States, the ordinary practice is far less slow and uncertain than that which prevails here. We have so many judges and so many different tribunals that a case may be taken from one to another on various pretexts, and the expense is apt to exceed the amount involved in a majority of cases. There is certainly great need of reform in this matter. It should be easier for the average citizen to obtain a decision from some court of full and final jurisdiction, which is to say that it should not be so easy for the lawyers to protract all sorts of lawsuits. Too many of our courts exists solely for the purpose of giving solemn and leisurely consideration to technical and unimportant pleas. The whole system ought to be simplified, in short, with a view to saving time and money by removing all chances for cases to be continued and transferred except for sound and conclusive reasons.

Few more important matters now engage the attention of our law makers and the public. We have time and again urged a reform, especially in our criminal procedure. Nearly all of the lynchings in this country are due to the fact that the people have no patience with the delay and the uncertainty of the law, and rather than run the risk of seeing known criminals escape in cases of exceptional atrocity they appeal to Judge Lynch. We need more expeditious methods in both criminal and civil cases, and we believe that they can be adopted without doing injustice to anybody. Whether they would decrease the number of our judges or not we do not know, but the people would be willing to pay out a good round sum to their judges in exchange for swift and certain justice. It is time to agitate this reform in earnest.

But the Dispatch has no war to make on the Populist Party. On the contrary this paper believes that if the Democratic party in its national convention of 1896 fails to pronounce clearly for the remonetization of silver as primary money, and the free and unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it will go out of existence, and a new party built on the silver, government control and other reform issues will take its place and sweep the country. The Dispatch will not follow the Democratic party on any straddling policy on the money question, because it believes that general prosperity in this country will not be restored until the people's money is restored.—Chicago Dispatch.

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HERE IS THE SCORCHING TRUTH.

[Continued from 1st page.]

that the so-called object lesson has been carried far enough * * * and that * * * they see nothing to be gained by a further shrinkage in values and the unsettling of credits."'

And the same writer well adds: "But the war upon the west and south was continued. On June 25 the India mints were closed against the further free coinage of silver. The New York Tribune announced the news in startling headlines: 'A Blow at Silver Values—The Action of India Severely Depresses the White Metal, Stimulating Repeal Sentiment—The Silver Men Are Dumb.' On June 30th the president issued his call for an extra session of congress on August 7th following. Mr. Cleveland in his message to congress said: 'Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. While plenteous crops, with abundant promises of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors.' Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they afford for loans, though heretfore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values, supposed to be fixed, are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government."

It was in 1893, on August 19, that the American Banker's Association of New York issued a circular to the bankers of the country in which it said: "It is manifest that the immediate cause of the prolonged stringency is the fear and apprehension of disaster engendered in the minds of the people by the continued purchases of silver by the government and by the unceasing issues of its obligations therefor, redeemable in gold, which fear and apprehension can only be removed and confidence restored by the removal of the cause. * * * The president of the United States having convened congress in extra session and recommended to it such a repeal, the power of public opinion should be brought to bear upon congress to induce favorable action thereon. This may best be done by evoking the aid of the press and by citizens writing to their senators and representatives, and by sending him petitions urging such repeal, all which should be done to the fullest extent possible and without delay."

The New York Sun, in its issue of May 1, 1893, in referring to this conference said: "The statement of Mr. Carlisle to the New York bankers makes it clear that while Mr. Cleveland works in Congress the bankers will be expected to work not in New York only, but throughout the country, doing their utmost to pinch business everywhere, in the expectation of causing a money crisis that will affect congress powerfully from every quarter at once."

Mr. Miller continues the important piece of history in the following language: "It is said that between April 27, the day of Williams house meeting, and Deccember 30, 1893 a period of eight months, more than 15,000 bankruptcies and suspensions of commercial and industrial concerns and companies had taken place, and more than 600 banking institutions and firms had been seriously injured or were wholly ruined. The total amount involved in the bankruptcies and suspensions of all these firms, companies and institutions during these eight months was roundly $750,000,000. Three millions of men, women and young people who were contentedly at work in the shops, factories and mills on the 27th of April, 1893, were out of work on the 1st of January, 1894."'

Then the Sherman purchase clause was repealed. In the midst of the wildest excitement this measure was driven through the house August 27, and the next day the house bill was reported to the senate and passed that body October 30th. To secure the passage of this bill it is conceded the executive patronage was used without limit.

If the foregoing statements are true, and they come from gold-favoring sources, then the pretense that the panic of 1893 was caused by the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was a false pretense put forward by men who deliberately adopted methods to "pinch business" and bring upon the country financial distress, and then attribute this condition to the operation of that measure in order to induce such a change of sentiment in silver-favoring communities as would secure its repeal. This is stating the case in its mildest form.

There are Tories in this country today as there were in 1776—men who make a mock of Americanism, who speak with scorn of manhood suffrage, who look abroad, especially to Great Britain, for their models of government, of tariffs and of social institutions. But these individuals are in a far smaller minority now than they were one hundred and nineteen years ago. They control a few prominent journals, like the Evening Post, which sneers at patriotism as disgraceful folly, and the Boston Herald, which sarcastically describes the stars and stripes as a "textile fabric." They have managed to gain a commanding influence over the present administration and to dictate a policy of shameful surrender in several instances where American interests came into collision with British aggressions. But these successors of that faction which was a thorn in the side of Washington are not numerous. Their pet fetich of British free trade has been overthrown by the people with a vehemence that has discomfited and discouraged them. The mighty army of patriotic, intelligent American citizenship—the "plain people," from whom Webster and Clay and Grant and Lincoln and Garfield and Blaine sprang—outweigh them a hundred to one. Their prominence in politics is accidental and evanescent, and will disappear with the close of the discredited Cleveland administration; while the Americanism which they affect to despise will endure and grow stronger with the lapse of time.—New York Advertiser.

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Letters from the People

[Continued From First Page.]

and why they are is a question of the day. They say "vote the Democratic ticket." The majority make their support by preaching, and they want good pay, and at the same time pay small prices for what they get. I don't blame them. We all like to do that when hard time gets down behind us. They advocate Democracy and they know the condition of the farmers and laboring class of people, though they are not willing to preach for half the salary they have been getting. They preach for more; they pray for more; they beg for more, and how in the name of the good Lord can they expect the poor brothers to hold out selling produce for half price, and paying same prices for merchandize and to the preachers? They want more every year; they earn more every year and must have more every year, while the farmer is getting less every year. Is that religion? If politics had more religion every year we would soon be under good government—one that would give "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Long live the CAUCASIAN to spread its truth throughout the country.

CHARLIE EURE.

Who is He?

For the Caucasian.]

EDWARD'S MILL, N. C., July 1.—The CAUCASIAN is coming very irregularly—have recently failed to get several copies. I think some scoundrel is reading it and neglecting to forward it. If he will give me his name and postoffice I will send him the paper one year rather than have mine stopped in its transit through the mails.

B. STILLEY.

Organize.

For the Caucasian.]

TARBORO, N. C., July 14.—In order to achieve success in a political contest there must be thorough organization.

In every township in North Carolina there should be an active People's Party club, and now is the time to organize and educate the people.

"Organization of forces" was the secret of Napoleon's success. Therefore, the Populists cannot afford to be idle while such a golden opportunity is presented.

Truly yours,
JAMES B. LLOYD.

Carriages Without Horses.

Constitution.]

In France, where the roads are in first-class condition, the horseless carriage propelled by petroleum or electricity is making rapid progress. Petroleum seems to be most successful as a motive power. The vehicles resemble ordinary carriages, the moving machinery not being very prominent. A powerful little steam engine has been invented which can be attached to any carriage or wagon, running it at a speed of sixteen miles an hour.

The petroleum carriages are able to go for three hours, or twenty-five or thirty miles, without recharging. The engines can then be recharged from a reservoir attached to the carriage, which holds enough oil for twenty hours' run. The cost is about 40 cents for three hours. In June there was a race with vehicles of this character from Paris to Bordeaux and return, a distance of 726 miles. Four-seated carriages competed for the first prize of 40,000 francs, and prizes were also offered for other horseless vehicles, petroleum bicycles, etc. In this route there were steep hills and bad stretches of road, making the test a severe one. The first carriage reached Bordeaux in twenty-two hours and twenty-eight minutes, its average speed being fifteen miles an hour. This carriage made the best time, but did not win the prize as it was a two-seated vehicle, while the first prize was taken by a four-seated carriage.

It is believed that these carriages will come into general use in countries where the roads are fairly good, but for a long time to come it will be impossible to use them in many localities in the United States.

There are trusts operating in North Carolina that annually suck hundreds of thousands of dollars from our people. It is the duty of the officials to see that the law is enforced against them, just as against a petty chicken thief. Until it is done officials fail of their duty and these high handed criminals—millionaries who are stockholders in combines—go free from the penitentiary, where they belong.—N. C. Baptist.

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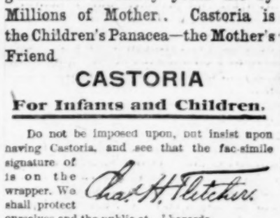

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